

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 1

Section 1

July 1, 1937

ICC ON GOLD STANDARD

"The French financial crisis continued to dominate the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce yesterday, causing something like a snag to obstruct its work when differences of opinion developed between delegations over the resolution originally drafted to endorse a return to the gold standard," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "The desirability of an ultimate return to the gold standard remains unquestioned, but the French crisis has thrown the whole subject of the stability of currency into debate and has necessitated a reconsideration of the means by which such stability might be attained..."

LIVING-COST RISE PREDICTED

A much higher cost of living and a period of rising commodity prices were forecast last night by Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, Walker Professor of International Finance at Princeton University. He said that forces making for inflation appeared more powerful than counteracting influences. "The prospects are therefore strong that we are facing a substantial period of rising commodity prices which will carry the cost of living to much greater heights than it is today," he said. (New York Times.)

U.S.-COLOMBIAN TRADE UP

Imports of merchandise into Colombia from the United States during the eleven months which have elapsed since the effective date of the reciprocal trade agreement between the two countries--June 1936 to April 1937--were valued at approximately \$32,246,950, an increase of 51.8 percent, compared with approximately \$20,943,020 recorded in the corresponding preceding eleven-month period, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. (Press.)

TB TEST RESISTED

Rather than submit his pet Jersey cows, Molly and Sylvia, to tests by the State of New Jersey for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, Robert Gibson, lawyer, ordered them shot. The animals were dead yesterday morning when veterinarians, acting on orders from Albany and backed by state troopers, arrived at Mr. Gibson's home near Tappan. For five years Mr. Gibson lawfully protected his cows from examination by keeping them and their milk strictly at home. Recent action of the legislature requires, however, that all cows be tested without exception. (New York Times.)

World Highway Progress World motor transportation is served by 9,900,000 miles of highways, an increase of nearly 51 percent in eight years. These figures, with others on highway development, were made public recently by the Automobile Manufacturers Association in a report published in French, German and Spanish as well as English, under the title "World Highway Progress". A table prepared by the association shows that world highway mileage has increased more rapidly than motor vehicle registration in spite of the congestion of roads in certain countries, notably sections of the United States. In 1929, 32,034,572 motor vehicle registrations were recorded and in 1936 39,800,000, an increase of 24.2 percent. The highway mileage of 1929 was 6,582,001 as against 9,900,000 at the end of 1936, an increase of 50.7 percent. "No other country has accomplished so much in sub-soil research, in the perfection of construction technique or in the development of maintenance methods," the report says, "to mention but a few of the important phases of highway development and administration, as the United States has under the leadership of Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads." (Press.)

Production Credit Up Favored by ideal crop and livestock conditions in most sections of the country, and a bright farm income outlook, the Farm Credit Administration's 550 production credit associations registered another big increase in business during the spring financing season. Production Credit Commissioner S. M. Garwood, of the Farm Credit Administration, said recently that farmers got crop and livestock loans from the associations amounting to \$122,066,000 from January 1 to June 1, this year, compared to \$101,004,000 in the same period last year. At present about 215,000 farmers have these short-term loans, the average size of which is about \$750. (FCA, No. 8-94.)

Protection of New Plants The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which in 1930 had concerned itself with the protection of new varieties of garden plants, has decided to undertake a more far-reaching inquiry, which would embrace all new varieties of cultivated plants, says a press report. "For some fifteen years a strong movement in favor of the protection of property rights in new varieties of crop plants has been making itself felt throughout the world," says an institute bulletin. "In the literary and artistic field authors' rights have received protection; in industry there is similar protection for the inventor; it may well be asked why not protect inventions in agriculture? The plant breeder is seriously handicapped as compared with the inventor. In practice, if, after a long period of research and the investigation of scientific data, he succeeds, for example, in discovering a wheat variety capable of a twofold increase in the crop, or an apple of a quality superior to that of any apple strain at present known, he will find it a very difficult matter to obtain any form of recompense. It is necessary to harmonize the legitimate rights of the inventor with the public interest, which is opposed to any long delay in the reproduction of the most profitable varieties of plants. It is therefore considered in some quarters that protection might be limited to the allocation of a certain fee to the inventor that he would receive within a relatively short time, but such as would suffice as an adequate recompense and without prejudice to general economy..."

Congress, The Senate passed the bill (H.R. 6763) to extend for
 June 29 one additional year the 3 1/2^{percent} interest rate on certain
 federal land bank loans, to provide a 4 percent interest
 rate on such loans for the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, and to
 provide for a 4 percent interest rate on land bank commissioner's loans
 for a period of 2 years. The Senate recessed until Thursday, July 1.
 The House agreed to the conference report on the emergency relief appro-
 priation bill (H.J.Res. 361) of 1937. This resolution will now be sent
 to the President. The House received a letter from the Acting Secretary
 of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed amendment to the
 "farm tenancy bill" (H.R. 7562) extending its provisions to Puerto Rico,
 which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The House Committee
 on Foreign Affairs reported out with amendment the joint resolution (S.J.
 Res. 88) providing for the participation of the United States in the
 world's fair to be held by the San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc., in
 the city of San Francisco during the year 1939 (H.Rept. 1142).

Packaged Houses "Packaged Houses" is the title of an article by C.
 Theodore Larson in Survey Graphic (July). Commenting on
 the fact that much work in prefabrication "is technically
 meritorious", he says: "An example of this is the experimental house con-
 structed at the Forest Products Laboratory maintained by the U.S. Depart-
 ment of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin at
 Madison. It is built with a system of 'stressed coverings' adapted from
 aircraft design; prefabricated plywood panels are glued together instead
 of being nailed in such a way that the strength and rigidity of construc-
 tion are increased enormously. Wall and floor panels of this sort were
 used in another experimental house assembled in an Indianapolis slum last
 October in one day's time by the Purdue housing research department, col-
 laborating with the Works Progress Administration and the Indiana State
 Planning Board, in an effort to show that slum properties can be replaced
 with new construction if the cost is low enough to permit its rental at a
 profit..."

Financing the Farmer "In March 1933 farmers were in a desperate state,"
 says Jonathan Mitchell in an article in the New Republic
 (June 30). "...Today the long-term prospects of the farm
 debt are more favorable than ever before in the country's history...Chief-
 ly responsible for this is William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit
 Administration...What he has done has been to establish a new standard for
 farm mortgages...The FCA is a 'yardstick' institution--designed, at least
 in part, to enforce standards on private enterprise. It has already had
 a striking measure of success. In the last year, as capital slowly re-
 sumed farm-mortgage lending, it has found that it had to match the FCA
 terms...Myers has also set up an agency for crop loans--that is, loans by
 which a farmer can finance himself while making his crop...A third achieve-
 ment of Myers has been to create another new agency for the financing of
 farm cooperatives...The great significance of the institutions proliferat-
 ing out from the FCA is that they are ultimately to be farmer-managed and
 farmer-owned..."

M. H. JUL 1 5 1938

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.25; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-13.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.20-11.40. Spring lambs 10.00-11.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 141-144; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 139-142; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 118-122; No. 1 Hard Amber, Duluth, 122-123; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ -124 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 115; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -95 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 126-128; St. Louis 130; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ -129; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ -45 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 44-50; Chi. 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ -51 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 50-51; No. 2 malt-ing barley, Minneap. 92-97; No. 3, Minneap. 81-91; No. 2, Minneap. 60-62; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 192-196.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Virginia stock \$1.65-\$2.35 in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Arkansas and Okla. sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.45-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cataloups \$3.25-\$4 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants \$1.15-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches various sizes 85¢-\$1.35 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 28-30 pound average, auction sales \$375-\$395 bulk per car in New York City; 26-34 pound average \$100 cash track Moultrie, Ga.

Average price Middling 7/8-inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 12.42 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.36 cents. July futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 12.04 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 12.03 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 2

Section 1

July 2, 1937

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced yesterday that an understanding had been reached with France and Great Britain for continuation of the tripartite agreement entered into September 25 last to stabilize international currencies. "Since Monday night," Mr. Morgenthau said, "we have been in consultation with the French and the British in connection with the proposed change in the financial arrangements that the French have made and the French and British and ourselves came to an agreement. We are giving out simultaneously a statement at this time..." (Press.)

TESTING MATERIALS

Just as medical science has added many years to the average span of human life by new advances, so are engineers, through new techniques and new discoveries, giving longer life to metals, timber and other materials, Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, past president of the American Society for Testing Materials, declared yesterday at the fortieth annual meeting. The life of many materials has already been extended to such an extent within the last ten or fifteen years that homes, machinery and other products of industry can now be built to last two or three times longer than similar goods built less than a century ago, Dr. Schrenk said. (New York Times.)

N.Y. RAW MILK BAN

The New York State Department of Health banned yesterday the sale of grade A and grade B raw milk in cities and villages having populations of 10,000 to 15,000. Similar restrictions were established several years ago for cities of more than 15,000 population. W. D. Tiedeman, chief of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation, said the ban was effective immediately and was ordered under a provision of the sanitation code. (A.P.)

U.S. TEA BUREAU

Announcement was made yesterday of the organization of the Tea Bureau of the United States to handle and centralize the expanding activities of the industry in this country. Benjamin Wood will become managing director. The organization of the new bureau follows the recent sharp increase in tea consumption in the United States. (Press.)

Rail-Water Rates Up Coastwise steamship lines recently received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rate increases on certain traffic handled in conjunction with the railroads from which they have estimated they will receive \$400,000 annually in additional revenue based on the 1936 movement. Commodities affected are cotton, paper, paperbags, pulpboard, wallboard, waste paper and wool and mohair. Most of the traffic in these commodities originates at, or is destined to, points in the interior so that the total transportation charges include the charges for rail transportation to and from the points, as well as the charges for hauling to and from the ports. (Press.)

4-H Club Dairy Teams For the first time in 4-H club work a dairy demonstration team from each state will have its way paid to the National Dairy Show, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, in October. The trips are for the teams winning on demonstration in the proper handling of milk and cream on the farm as well as in breeding, growing, feeding, fitting and judging of dairy cattle. At Columbus the state teams will compete first to determine sectional winners. Each member of the winning sectional team will receive a \$250 college scholarship. The four sectional winners will then compete for national honors and each of the two members of the highest rating team will receive an additional \$150 scholarship, making \$2,300 in scholarships, which are provided with all other prizes by a cheese company as an aid to the 4-H dairy program. (National Butter and Cheese Journal, June 25.)

Federal Credit Union Loans Through their federally chartered credit unions the working people of America have loaned themselves over \$25,000,000 in three years, said C. R. Orchard recently in a summary of progress on the third anniversary of the signing of the federal credit union act. Mr. Orchard, director of the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration, emphasized that the money for these loans comes entirely from the accumulation of the small surpluses of the workers themselves, except for occasional amounts borrowed by the credit unions. "While the Federal Government charters and supervises federal credit unions it does not subsidize them," he explained. "In three years the members of the federal credit unions have built up loan funds aggregating over \$11,000,000. Our records show that this money is turned over in loans somewhat more than twice each year..." (FCA, No. 8-95.)

Torreyia Trees Rediscovered A "lost battalion" of rare trees in northern Florida is reported by Prof. Herman Kurz of the State College for Women to the Florida Academy of Sciences, to be published in the next volume of that body's Proceedings, says a Science Service report. The trees belong to the genus *Torreyia* or *Tumion*, which is a conifer that looks somewhat like a yew. Because of its odorous leaves and wood, it has borne such English names as stinking cedar and polecat wood. It has also been nicknamed gopher wood. The Florida trees, a distinct species, are found mainly in a small block of land east of the Appalachicola River in the north part of the state. There are about 60 of them, ranging in height from 18 inches to 30 feet. Their assorted sizes constitute evidence that the trees are reproducing, an encouraging sign for their survival. Prof. Kurz has deposited a specimen of the *Torreyia* in the herbarium of the Florida Experiment Station.

Congress,
June 30

The Senate was not in session. The House passed the joint resolution (H.J.^{Res} 433) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, for the Civilian Conservation Corps, the railroad retirement account and other activities. This resolution carries an appropriation of \$30,000 for rent of buildings for the Department of Agriculture and \$350,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The House passed a bill (H.R. 7726) making appropriations for the first half of the month of July 1937, for certain operations of the Federal Government which remain unprovided for on July 1, 1937, through the failure of enactment of the supply bills customarily providing for such operations. This is the usual continuing resolution passed to preserve the continuity of governmental functions, and in this instance applies only to the War Department and the Department of the Interior. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 6635) to dispense with the necessity for insurance by the government against loss or damage to valuable in shipment. This bill will now be sent to the President. The House passed the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 379) authorizing federal participation in the New York World's Fair 1939. This joint resolution authorizes an appropriation of \$3,000,000. A former joint resolution carrying an authorization of \$5,000,000 was vetoed by the President on May 19, 1937.

Radio for
Farmers

Jennings Pierce, Director of Agricultural Education, N.B.C., in an article in California Cultivator (June 19) says, in discussing the economic benefits derived from radio by the farmer: "In this category, I would mention regular discussion of farm credit. The Farm Credit Administration has been on the air continuously since its inception...I would mention the Western Homemakers Calendar presented by the Bureau of Home Economics, one of the most popular features on the Western Farm and Home Hour. Thousands of letters are received annually, requesting copies of talks, bulletins and other advice. Two years ago, just before Christmas, we put on a six-minute talk in this series on Christmas candies and when the count was finished, over 6,000 recipes had been filled for these...Finally, I would mention one of the most important benefits radio contributes to the farmer's economic well-being---the regular daily market news service broadcast through the cooperation of the Federal-State Market News Service...One example: a farmer took 100 dozen eggs to his trading store. The manager said he would give 26 cents a dozen for them. The farmer said: 'No, 28 cents is the market price; I heard it on the radio before I left the ranch.' The storekeeper...give him the 28 cents."

U.S.S.R. Botanic
Gardens

Botanical gardens, to be known as the Central Botanical Gardens of the U.S.S.R., will shortly be constructed on the southern and northern slopes of the Lenin Hills, on the outskirts of Moscow, according to the Soviet Union Year Book Press Service. The gardens will occupy a site of 825 acres. A considerable part of the site will be used as a scientific research station. Special hothouses and structures will be put up for this purpose. The middle of the gardens will have a group of hothouses with varying artificial climates for the growing of plants from all over the world. (Nature, London, June 12.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.50; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-13.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.70-12.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.80-12.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.35-12.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.65; Spring lambs, 10-00-11.40.

Grain: No. 1. D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{2}$ - $150\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $145\frac{1}{2}$ - $148\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 124-128; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 128-129; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $129\frac{3}{4}$ - $141\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. (old) St. Louis 131; No. 3 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $120\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 118; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 95-98; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 126-127 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 129-129 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. $124\frac{3}{4}$ - $130\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $47\frac{1}{2}$ - $48\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 44-50; Chi. $48\frac{3}{4}$ -51; St. Louis 50-51; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 81-91; No. 2, Minneap. 63-65; No. 1 flaxseed; Minneap. 194-198.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$1.65-\$2.25 per stave barrel in city markets. Virginia Cobblers \$1.65-\$2.35 in eastern cities; \$1.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Arkansas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.25-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Burmuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.75-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Resistants \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$1.50 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets; Hileys \$2-\$2.25 in New York. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 28-34 pound average, \$400-\$445 bulk per car in New York City; 26-34 pound average, \$100 f.o.b. cash track Moultrie, Ga.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 7 points from the previous close to 12.49 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.34 cents. July futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.12 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.12 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S. Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 22 - $22\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 3

Section 1

July 6, 1937

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

In an appeal to the public to "keep fire away from our forests," President Roosevelt said that 25 percent of all such fires were incendiary in origin and another 25 percent were caused by smokers. "We are destroying our forest wealth through fire alone at the rate of \$51,000,000 a year," he said in a formal statement, issued in connection with the Department of Agriculture's education campaign at the Boy Scout Jamboree in Washington. (Press.)

MIGRATION OF WORKERS

The floating population in search of work, while smaller than in the worst depression times, appears to be greater than during the Nineteen Twenties, Secretary Perkins reported to the Senate Saturday in response to a demand for a study of worker migration. "During the depression hundreds of thousands of destitute workers were dislodged and migrated across state lines in the somewhat futile hope of finding subsistence," Miss Perkins asserted in a preliminary report. (Press.)

MANITOBA STEM RUST

The rust scourge now threatens crops in Manitoba, particularly in the southwestern corner of the province which has had six successive crop failures because of drought and grasshoppers, a report from the Dominion's rust research laboratory at Winnipeg indicated yesterday. Infection of stem rust, at present of a light character, reached 75 percent in wheat fields of the Lyleton and Melitia districts of Southwestern Manitoba. Diminishing effects were shown from those points eastward to the Red River Valley, where there is scarcely any trace of rust. (Canadian Press.)

HURRICANE RESEARCH

An expedition of Massachusetts Institute of Technology meteorologists left yesterday to resume the hurricane research work started in Cuba last summer, says a Cambridge report to the New York Times. The equipment includes ten radio-meteorographs. These instruments, attached to small balloons, can be sent up ten miles or more. The apparatus is designed to do the work of weather planes at a lower cost and with greater regularity.

Dietitians in In future emergencies, such as the Mississippi flood
Disasters disasters, administrative dietitians should rush to the
 scene to work closely with the food supply officers, Miss
Melva Bakkie, nutritionist of the American Red Cross, declared recently
before the American Home Economics Association. Miss Bakkie, who helped
feed refugees in the most recent Ohio and Mississippi Valley floods,
found that food is often ordered in stricken areas merely in terms of
tons or thousands of dollars, with no mention of kinds needed. If a die-
titian arrives early on the scene, Miss Bakkie pointed out, she can help
lay in food stores. Refugees, weakened by exposure, are more apt to es-
cape diseases if food supplies are chosen for nutritive values. People
learn to eat new foods in disaster scenes, Miss Bakkie found. Grapefruit
and oatmeal were refused by some in communities accustomed to a diet of
beans, fried foods and much fat. But after a day or two of cautious tast-
ing, the same refugees were cleaning up plates to the last morsel and
asking to have the new food served again. Women frequently asked for
recipes and declared they were going to use less fat in their cooking
because they felt better on the nutritionist's menus. (Science Service.)

Antibodies "A new and fertile field of research was thrown open
Against when Collip and Anderson proved that animals can develop
Hormones resistance to hormones administered to them over long peri-
 ods," says an editorial in The Lancet (June 19). "It has
been established that the thyrotropic and gonadotropic hormones of the
pituitary evoke such a resistance and it is reported that the growth and
ketogenic factors of the pituitary also do so. Clinically this observa-
tion is important, first, because it may explain why patients become re-
fractory to further treatment, and, secondly, because an antagonistic
substance produced in animals might be used to relieve disorders caused
by excess of hormone. That such a substance can exist is shown by the
fact that the serum of resistant animals will inhibit the action of the
hormone in other animals, whether this hormone is secreted by the animal
or injected by the investigator...Dr. A. Loeser's most striking discovery
is that antithyrotropic activity is present in normal sheep's serum and
it is claimed that this activity can be concentrated into a particular
fraction. Confirmation of these results would lead to modification of
the straightforward immunological concept according to which an animal
does not form antibodies to its own protein-like hormone. Another provo-
cative contribution to these problems is made by Prof. Julius Bauer and
his collaborators in Vienna, who find that injection of thyroxine into
rabbits produces a resistant state, as judged by the disappearance of the
fall in serum-lipase and of the loss in weight which are regarded as
typical throxine effects...More definite conceptions of these reactions
must await further study. The complement-fixation reaction itself is lit-
tle understood, and both immunology and endocrinology stand to gain from
closer examination of these resistance phenomena."

Camp Courses Five summer camps, ranging from the Grand Teton Moun-
 tains of Wyoming to Iron County in Michigan will serve this
year as bases for field work in forestry, geography, surveying, biology
and geology, during the University of Michigan's summer session. (Press.)

Congress,
July 1

The Senate began debate on the "farm tenancy bill" (S. 106). The Senate passed the bill (H.R. 7762) making appropriations for the first half of the month of July 1937 for certain operations of the Federal Government which remain unprovided for on July 1, 1937, through the failure of enactment of the supply bills customarily providing for such operations. This will now be sent to the President. The Senate passed the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 433) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, for the Civilian Conservation Corps, the railroad retirement account and other activities. This joint resolution, which carries an appropriation of \$30,000 for rent of buildings for the Department of Agriculture and \$350,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps, will also be sent to the President. The Senate also passed the bill (H.R. 7493) making appropriations for civil functions of the War Department for 1938. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert Fechner to be Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported out without amendment a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 365) authorizing federal participation in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition to be held in the United States in 1939 (S. Rept. 842). The Senate Committee on Claims reported out with amendments a bill (S. 2601) to provide for refund of amounts collected as tax under the Bankhead cotton act of 1934; the Kerr tobacco act, as amended; and the potato act of 1935 (S. Rept. 844). The House passed a joint resolution (S.J. Res. 88) authorizing federal participation in the Golden Gate Exposition to be held in 1939. The House passed a bill (H.R. 7051) authorizing the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors.

Congress,
July 2

The Senate passed the "farm tenancy bill" (H.R. 7562) and appointed Senators Bankhead, Pope and Frazier conferees on the part of the Senate. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment a bill (H.R. 7667) to regulate commerce among the several states, with the territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars and of those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry; to promote the export trade of the United States; to raise revenue; and for other purposes (H. Rept. 1179). Both Houses adjourned until Tuesday, July 6, 1937.

British
Wheat Act

Announcement that the British government has decided to guarantee to English wheat growers a price of 45 shillings per quarter (504 pounds) on 8,000,000 quarters of millable wheat, instead of 6,000,000 as heretofore, has brought inquiries as to how English farmers receive payment for their supplies of millable wheat, says the London correspondent of the Northwestern Miller (June 30). Farmers sell as before, at competitive prices, and the difference between their selling price and the guaranteed price is paid by the government. Much British wheat is sold in small quantities and the task of paying the exact difference on each transaction would be very costly. The government bases its deficiency payments on the average of sale prices. This is an inducement to farmers to secure the best possible price.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 2 — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.50; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-13.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $149\frac{1}{2}$ - $152\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{4}$ - $150\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $125\frac{1}{4}$ - $129\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $129\frac{1}{4}$ - $130\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $121\frac{1}{2}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $133\frac{1}{4}$ - $142\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $130\frac{1}{2}$ -131; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 93 $\frac{5}{8}$ -97 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $126\frac{1}{2}$ -129; St. Louis 130; No. 3, Chi. $126\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $47\frac{1}{4}$ - $48\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 45-50; Chi. $49\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 51; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 93-97; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 82-92; No. 2, Minneap. 63-64; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $197\frac{1}{2}$ - $201\frac{1}{2}$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$1.65-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern markets. Virginia stock \$1.60-\$2.50 in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Resistants. Arizona Salmon Meats \$2.75-\$3.25 in a few cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Early Rose peaches 85¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets. Georgia Hileys \$1.65-\$2.25 in a few cities. Georgia and Florida Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 34-36 pound average, \$360-\$430 bulk per car in New York City; 24-34 pounds average \$100 f.o.b. Moultrie.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 19 points from the previous close to 12.30 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.37 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 12.01 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 12.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, $30\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S. Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, $21\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 4

Section 1

July 7, 1937

FEDERAL ECONOMY A saving of \$400,000,000 in federal expenditures during this fiscal year was forecast by President Roosevelt yesterday. The economy would result, he explained, from voluntary abstention from spending on the part of Cabinet officers and heads of independent agencies. (Press.)

PRESIDENT ON FARM BILL President Roosevelt said yesterday that he would send letters in the next day or two to the chairmen of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, asking passage of general farm legislation at this session of Congress. While he declined to be more specific as to the form of the proposed legislation, the President had in mind Secretary Wallace's ever-normal granary plan, which is supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation. (New York Times.)

CANADIAN CROP PROSPECT Another week of scanty rainfall and excessively hot weather has brought about further declines in crop prospects as the drought-damaged area of the Canadian Prairie Provinces has been steadily extended, said a crop report issued yesterday by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The greater part of Saskatchewan and much of eastern and northern Alberta have been affected by the arid conditions, while parts of western Manitoba are also beginning to feel the pinch of inadequate soil moisture supplies. (Canadian Press.)

GERMAN GRAIN HARVEST A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says experts now estimate that Germany's coming grain harvest will be even worse than the inadequate crops of last year and that even larger purchases abroad will be required next spring than in the past season. With the threshing of the winter wheat crop already under way, it is held this year's harvests, both of wheat and rye, will fall some 15 percent below the average annual production and 9 or 10 percent below last year's mediocre crops. The Reich's average wheat production is about 4,500,000 tons. This year probably 4,000,000 tons will be harvested.

WORLD'S FAIR The House bill appropriating \$3,000,000 to finance federal participation in the New York World's Fair of 1939 was passed by the Senate yesterday, in exactly the form it came from the House. A United States World's Fair Commission is set up under the bill, the members of which will be the Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture and Labor, 3 members of the House and 3 Senators. (Press.)

Fruit Stock
and Scion
Relationship

R. C. Palmer and F. N. Hewetson, Dominion Experimental Station, Summerland (Canada) are authors of "Stock and Scion Relationships in Some Four-Year-Old Apple Trees" in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, May). "Horticultural literature abounds in reports on the behavior and characteristics of the above-ground portion of apple trees, but until recently comparatively little attention has been devoted to the roots," they say. "During the winter of 1933-34 the root systems of 172 four-year-old apple trees were excavated and studied in their entirety." Summarizing their studies, they say: "(1) There were significant differences in the average weights of the Canada Baldwin seedling roots under the various scion varieties; (2) the varieties U.S.D.A. No. 227 and Hyslop, which developed large tops and a comparatively large quantity of scion roots, induced exceptionally vigorous growth in the seedling roots on which they were grafted; (3) variability inherent in the seedling roots was reflected in the growth of the scion varieties grafted on them; (4) scion varieties differed in their ability to overcome variation in the seedling roots on which they were grafted; (5) scion varieties exerted a significant influence on the spread and depth of root growth made by the seedling stocks on which they were grafted."

Nutrition
Interns

Internship in restaurants for home economics graduates, before they assume manager positions, was advocated before the American Home Economics Association recently, by Myron Green of Kansas City, president of a cafeteria company. "I see no reason why internship in a restaurant is any different from that in medicine, law, dentistry, or any other of the professions," he declared. "Contrary to general belief, it requires more training for success in restaurant operation than does almost any other profession. There are probably more failures in the restaurant field than in any other line." Students who enter restaurant work are apt to be more valuable, he said, if they come from the same part of the country where they are to work. (Science Service.)

Fruit Cold
Storages

Just as ships of New England fishing fleets were converted to power boats when needed, hundreds of fruit growers, finding that common storages, dependent upon outside temperatures for cooling, will not maintain stored fruit satisfactorily under many harvest-time conditions, are rapidly converting their common storages into cold storage facilities. Contrary to popular belief, the trend toward conversion of common storages to the cold storage types is not centered in the southern states. It is interesting to note that four of the five cold storages now in operation in Maryland were formerly common storages. Four out of twenty-eight grower-owned cold storages in Massachusetts were converted from the common types. W. R. Martin, Jr., secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, reports that many Missouri growers have found common storages impractical for fall varieties. Another report, from Vermont, carries news that a number of growers in that section are planning to convert their storages. Many Illinois growers who built common storage plants some years ago are now contemplating the conversion of these units...Back of this trend is the fact that efficient refrigeration machinery has been brought within the reach of growers with smaller acreages by engineers who have designed equipment. (Am. Fruit Grower, June.)

Muskingum

"Of the many interesting features of the annual meeting of the American Forestry Association in Ohio last month, the visit to the Muskingum Conservancy District was by far the most stimulating," says an editorial in American Forests (July).

"Here in the rolling hills which form the upper watershed of the Muskingum River, a new order in conservation is in the making. Indeed it is so far advanced as to provide the most practical demonstration of progressive conservation to be found anywhere in America. The Muskingum project is impressive both in its magnitude and its possibilities as a national proving-ground of what can be accomplished by cooperative effort in readjusting land uses to benefit the social and economic life within a given drainage area...In dealing with the problem of floods the project is bringing into play all phases of conservation and if carried through according to plans, it will in large measure reconstruct the upstream land economy of the watershed...In carrying out the conservation program for the watershed, dependence is placed upon the coordinated services of more than a dozen agencies, including the state and federal forest services, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Fisheries, the Resettlement Administration, the Weather Bureau, the agricultural departments of the state universities and the state experiment stations and other agricultural agents. Looking ahead ten or twenty years, it does not take much imagination to envision the upper watershed of the Muskingum River as a land of outstanding beauty and permanent well-being...The engineers have done their work well. It is now up to the forest, soil and wildlife conservationists to complete the picture. Theirs is a great opportunity."

Civil Service

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations unassembled examinations: senior cabinetmaker, \$1,860; senior carpenter, \$1,860; senior electrician, \$1,860; senior painter, \$1,860, for appointment in Washington, D.C., and immediate vicinity only. Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission not later than (a) July 20, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) July 23, if received from the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Refrigeration
of Eggs

A new publication, Electrical Ruralist, contains in the July issue an editorial on refrigeration of eggs. "A growing body of research by state colleges, trade groups and producers and transporters of eggs reports unanimously for the use of refrigeration in the cooling of eggs down to a temperature approximating the temperature to which milk is cooled and held," it says. "The same promptness in cooling the freshly hatched eggs is advocated that is now practically universally advocated in cooling freshly produced milk. There is much to be said for this position, since eggs are as perishable as milk and fertile eggs will begin to change chemically within a few hours after laying if the body heat of the egg is not very definitely lowered. Within the next few years there is no question but that egg producers will provide refrigeration for newly laid eggs that are destined for consumption as food. Fresh eggs will be kept fresh by adequate cooling. To what temperature cooling should be done is still much in dispute. The editor of a leading business paper in the egg and poultry industry writes: 'Our industry does need a unit, self-contained, for farm cooling and retail selling of eggs, one providing high humidity and a temperature of between 45 and 65 degrees F.'"

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.75; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.70-13.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.20-12.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.30-12.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.70-12.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.90-12.25. Spring lambs 10.65-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 151-154; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 149-152; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128-132; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 132-133; No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat* K.C. 120-127 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131(new); St. Louis 129 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 129-130; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 114; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 127-128; St. Louis 129 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ -129 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 1/8-47 1/8; K.C. 44-50; Chi. 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ -50 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 50-52; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 93-97; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 87-92; No. 2, Minneap. 63-64; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201-205.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.35 per stave barrel in eastern markets; Virginia stock \$1.75-\$2.65 in city markets; \$1.79-\$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold \$1.25-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in a few eastern markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.00-\$3.75 for Jumbo crates of 45 melons in eastern markets; \$1.30-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches ranged \$1.10-\$1.75 few high as \$2.25 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets. Georgia Hileys \$1.75-\$2.25 in a few cities. Georgia and Florida Tom Watson watermelons sold \$300-\$370 per car of four layers 32-36 pound average in New York City; 32-36 pounds average \$85-\$125 f.o.b. Moultrie.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points from the previous close (9 markets) to 12.36 cents per pound. On the same day a year ago the price was 12.54 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.06 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.07 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 5

Section 1

July 8, 1937

GRASSHOPPER INFESTATION

Nebraska farmers girded yesterday for a last ditch fight against grasshopper hordes which O. S. Bare, entomologist of Nebraska Agricultural College, called the worst state-wide infestation in the nation. Urging farmers to marshal their forces for a final drive on the pests, Mr. Bare said the next ten days to two weeks would be "the most critical period" in the war on the hoppers. If poisoning efforts relax now, he said, farmers will pay the double penalty of serious damage to a potential bumper corn crop and heavy deposits of new insect eggs next fall. (A.P.)

ROBOT WEATHER OBSERVERS

Radio meteorographs--robot weather observers which broadcast finds from miniature balloons high above the earth--will begin taking upper air readings at Union Air Terminal, Burbank, September 1, the Department of Agriculture announced at Los Angeles yesterday. Similar service starts September 15 at Fairbanks, Alaska. The readings taken at Fairbanks will chart the passage of cold waves southward from the North Pole. At Burbank readings will be computed and forecasts broadcast to the nation. (New York Times.)

VETERINARY CONFERENCE

The medical profession will be confronted with the problem of socialized medicine "within a short time" and, consequently, should prepare itself "to get a fair bargain" out of the new social program, Dr. C. P. Zepp, president of the New York State Veterinary Medical Association, declared yesterday at the opening session of the Eastern States Veterinary Conference. The veterinary profession has developed so fast that it no longer is a branch of the medical profession devoted to sick animals, but is a profession "with many branches" devoted to such varied problems as meat and milk hygiene, public health work and the scientific treatment of poultry, Dr. Zepp said. (Press.)

N.J. MILK LICENSES

The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the State Milk Control Board not only had the power to revoke a dealer's license for selling at less than the established price, but also that sales to the Federal Government were subject to the prices fixed by the state. The Paterson Milk and Cream Company, Inc., appealed after the revocation of its license by the board on charges of making sales to government agencies in North Jersey at prices below those fixed by the state. (New York Times.)

Government "A third volume in what has come to be one of the
Publication most notable series of publications ever issued by the
 United States government recently appeared under the im-
print of the Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Rural Electrification Ad-
ministration," says the New Republic (July 7). "This 262-page book
bears the title 'Headwaters Control and Use'. President Roosevelt, in
issuing the official call for the Upstream Engineering Conference whose
papers form the principal contents of the present report, said: 'There
is a wealth of experience and data as to downstream engineering and works
required for navigation, power development and flood control...The objects
of upstream engineering are through forestry and land management to keep
water out of our streams, to control its action once in the stream and
generally to retard the journey of the raindrop to the sea'. These ob-
jectives have been explored in papers of scholarly thoroughness, illus-
trated with maps, charts and photographs. The memorable 'Little Waters'
was an elementary exposition addressed to lay readers at large. The
'Great Plains Report' dealt with a specific region and was addressed
primarily to public administrators and lawmakers. 'Headwaters Control
and Use' is a comprehensive treatise for the engineering profession."

Mechanisation "Mr. James Wyllie, the advisory economist at Wye,
in Farming has recently been giving his opinions on the subject of
 mechanisation," says Country Life (London, June 26).
"The real outcome of the advent of the modern machine, with its high
efficiency, is to place new problems before the farming community for
solution. Thus the increased use of mechanised aids to farming tends to
stimulate the demand for larger farms. Mr. Wyllie is not the first to
recognise this fact, but he is in a position to test the pulse of the
farming community, and one can predict with confidence a greater movement
towards large-scale farming units. This is really a common-sense devel-
opment, inasmuch as it is an obvious means of reducing costs of produc-
tion. One sometimes wonders whether this question receives the attention
it deserves. The farming community is in the habit of basing prices upon
the costs of production that are often associated with farming units that
are uneconomic in size. Very often a small farm does not allow scope for
mechanisation; but it is hardly a sound argument that, once mechanisation
has made cheaper production possible, the consuming public should be
denied the advantages of greater efficiency. This viewpoint will pro-
bably gain increased support as time goes on, and a standard of efficiency
will be observed by farmers, if for no other reason, as a measure of
self-protection..."

Food Imports The United States imported in May last about five
and Exports times the amount of foodstuffs exported, judging by the
 dollar value of the goods, according to a Commerce Depart-
ment statement recently. Food exports in the month were valued at \$16,-
320,000, compared with \$15,901,000 in May 1936, while the country imported
food products valued at \$84,451,000, compared with \$56,337,000 in May
1936. (Press.)

Congress, The Senate began debate on the bill (S. 1392) to re-
July 6 organize the judicial branch of the government. The special
 committee on conservation of wildlife resources reported
out with amendments a bill (S. 2670) to provide that the United States shall
aid the states in wildlife restoration projects (S.Rept. 868). The House
appointed conferees on the farm tenancy bill (H.R. 7562). Senate conferees
have already been appointed (July 2). Representative Rich addressed the
House calling "attention to the enormous waste of money by many of the bu-
reaus of the government, and especially by the Resettlement Administration."
The House considered bills on the private calendar and adjourned until
Thursday, July 8.

World Trade "The subject of international trade is much to the
Comment fore in all countries today and statesmen and economists
 are increasingly reiterating the necessity for increasing
the volume of foreign trade to secure both peace and prosperity," says
G. V. Ormsby, London correspondent of the Wall Street Journal (July 6).
"....An important step in clarifying this issue, and one which deserves
the widest publicity, was made by Stanley Bruce, the Australian High Com-
missioner in London, when he urged that international trade is after all
only a means to an end and that end is to raise the standard of living
throughout the world. At this juncture the organization known as Political
and Economic Planners, which already has issued so many valuable reports
on economic questions, has now published a Report on International Trade.
A group of experts with first-hand knowledge has spent three years in its
preparation and it contains facts unavailable in any other publication.
The chapter on cartels and international industrial agreements, prepared
with inside knowledge, is of great value to all interested in foreign
trade..."

Reindeer The reindeer herds of Alaska now contain more than
in Alaska 600,000 animals, owned by about 3,500 persons, according to
 a recent estimate of the Department of the Interior. The
Federal Government, through its reindeer service staffed by seven employees,
supervises these herds over a vast area, from Bristol Bay to Point Barrow,
on the mainland, and also on several islands. Territorial officials are
hopeful that with the development of the herds, and better transportation,
the opportunities in the American market will be considerably enlarged.
To market reindeer meat in the United States requires about \$20 a ton
for transportation and an additional amount for cold storage. A heavy
demand for reindeer is reported from other parts of Alaska than those in
which reindeer herds are now maintained. (New York Times.)

Canadian A large decrease in exports of live cattle from Can-
Cattle ada this year, compared with 1936, is shown in figures for
 the first six months, issued recently by the Canadian De-
partment of Agriculture. Scarcity of good quality beef cattle and high
prices offered for domestic consumption are believed to be responsible
for the slump in exports, according to officials. In the first six months
of 1936 Canada sent to the United States 117,433 head of beef cattle and
14,500 to Great Britain. In the first half of 1937 the number sent to the
United States was 88,110 and to Great Britain 3,273. Exports of calves
have been soaring, however. (Canadian Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - - -

July 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.00-16.00; cows good 7.25-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-14.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.20-12.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.30-12.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.70-12.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.90-12.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 150 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -153 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 148 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -151 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -127 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{1}{2}$ (New); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 127-127 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ -97 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 126-126 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 128-128 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 125-127 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ -46 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 43-49; Chi. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 51; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 93-97; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 87-92; No. 2, Minneap. 62-63; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200-204.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.70-\$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.10-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in Boston. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.10-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the Middle West. New Jersey Yellows 90¢-\$1.25 in the East and Virginia stock \$1-\$1.30. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 26-28 pound average, auction sales \$275-\$305 bulk per car in New York City; \$50-\$80 f.o.b. Moultrie. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.50 per jumbo crates of 45 melons in terminal markets; Resistants standard 45's \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Meats \$2.50-\$3.75 per jumbo crate of 45's in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Hiley peaches \$1.75-\$2.40 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.65 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.41 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 13.12 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.12 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.13 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - -

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 6

Section 1

July 9, 1937

FRENCH TAX DECREE

A Paris report by the Associated Press says the Council of Ministers last night decreed a series of new taxes calculated to balance the 1937 regular budget at a single stroke. The sweeping decree was signed by President Albert Lebrun after it was presented to him by Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister. Bonnet announced the taxes are intended to yield 10,500,000,000 francs (\$405,300,000) of which 8,000,000,000 would be used to eliminate a deficit in the regular budget and 2,500,000,000 would be turned over to the railways, losses of which the government has paid.

BLACK-CONNERY BILL REPORTED

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor reversed the formula for fixing maximum hours and minimum wages in the Black-Connery bill and then gave it a favorable report yesterday. By accepting two amendments, to end a month-old controversy over the extent to which the proposed Labor Standards Board could fix wages and hours, the committee proposed that a minimum wage of not to exceed 40 cents an hour and a maximum work week of not less than forty hours could be set by the board. (Press.)

FABRIC LABEL BILL URGED

Several witnesses appeared yesterday before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to urge passage of the Martin bill providing that the Federal Trade Commission be given jurisdiction to enforce regulations for the identification of fabrics. Mrs. Irene L. Blunt, secretary of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., pointed out that the success of any plan for uniform labeling of fabrics or ready-to-wear garments as to fiber content rests with the retailer and the dress manufacture primarily. (Press.)

"MARRIAGE CLAUSE" REPEAL VOTED

Outright repeal of section 213 of the 1932 economy act, known as the "marriage clause", was voted yesterday by the House, says a report in the Washington Post. The Civil Service Committee had reported the Cellar bill with an amendment restricting the combined salaries of a family from the Federal Government to \$4,000, in the case of new appointments. The measure now goes to the Senate, where Senator McKellar of Tennessee already has introduced a similar bill for repeal.

Complete Farming Outfit A complete power farming outfit, designed for the first time to meet fully the needs of the small farm, toward which the industry looks for the bulk of future volume, is tentatively scheduled to be brought out next year, possibly in time for the spring buying season, says a report from the Chicago Bureau of the Wall Street Journal (July 8). Aimed to sell in the \$1,000 class, the combination is expected to include a baby tractor, plow, planter, cultivator and small harvester, thus completing the cycle for basic agricultural machinery needs on most farms of 100 acres or less.

Canned Cheese in England Country Life (London, June 26) in an item on canned cheese, says in part: "At the West of Scotland Agricultural College extended trials were made with this product last year, the outcome of which is that canning is regarded as a practicable procedure...The fundamental requirements for a successful canned cheese are: milk of good quality in respect of bacterial purity; the protection of the curd from mould infection during the manufacturing process; and the satisfactory drying out of the curd. The advantages of canning are the elimination of loss of weight during curing, together with a freedom from rind or crust on the surface of the cheese. Canned cheese ripens more quickly than ordinary cheese; but, up to the present, it is suggested that Cheddar cheese made in the normal manner develops a better texture and flavour than that in cans. Some care has to be exercised in regard to storing, as in no case should the ripening temperature exceed 60 degrees F. Whether these commercial tendencies in regard to the manufacture of dairy products mean a better food supply in the end, or whether it is purely a commercial convenience does not seem to matter to the modern consumer. Those who are accustomed to good cheese from the old farmhouse manufacturing days will continue, however, to sigh for the cheeses of their youth."

Cooperative Storage Lockers Ice and Refrigeration (July) describes a community cold storage locker plant in Lee County, Illinois, sponsored by the Lee County Farm Bureau and operated by a farmer cooperative. "There were 200 lockers placed in the cooling room when the plant started operation and another 110 lockers were added in March. There are four rooms in which the meat is processed...During the first year a trial fee of \$10 per locker was established, but the permanent fee will be \$12 a year. With an income of \$3,300 a year, the Amboy Cooperative expects to meet operating expenses, lay aside money to meet depreciation and retire the \$11,400 balance to build the plant in about six years. Thereafter, surplus income will be returned to patrons in the form of patronage dividends..."

Puerto Rico Bird Refuge President Roosevelt in a proclamation recently conveyed to the people of Puerto Rico Desecho Island, located in the Mona Passage, specifying that it was to be used for forest reserve and native bird preserve purposes. The island heretofore has been reserved as a preserve for breeding of native birds. The President in his proclamation stated the island no longer was needed for that purpose. The government reserved the right to occupy areas necessary for establishment of aids to navigation. (A.P.)

Congress, The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the joint
July 7 resolution (S.J.Res. 88) providing for the participation of
 the United States in the world's fair to be held by the San
Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc., in the city of San Francisco during the
year 1939. This joint resolution will now be sent to the President. Con-
tinued debate on the bill (S. 1392) to reorganize the judicial branch of
the government. The House was not in session.

Silicosis "Silicosis continues to rear its unlovely head," says
Control Business Week (July 3), "but news from three centers seems
 to foreshadow its imminent control and eventual demise.
Dust Control Equipment, meeting in Cleveland, endorsed the work of its
engineering committee which is charged with the job of establishing stan-
dards of dust control practice. In Madison, geologists of the University
of Wisconsin seem to believe that when 'protector dust' is mixed with
silica dust it counteracts the injurious effects of the latter. Particles
of protector dust like carbon black, dolomite and hematite attract dusts
like quartz, asbestos and talc, holding them by their opposite ^{electric} charges
and facilitating their removal from human lungs. From Pittsburgh, Air
Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., reports active progress on its non-
commercial research program, which is 'designed to combat industrial dis-
eases caused by the inhalation of various dangerous dusts, toxic fumes,
gases and other forms of air pollution arising from industrial processes.'"

Wood Shrinking Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (July) contains
and Swelling an article by Alfred J. Stamm and L. A. Hansen, Forest
 Products Laboratory, on "Minimizing Wood Shrinkage and
Swelling". --An abstract says: "The hygroscopicity and subsequent swelling
and shrinking of dry wood are decreased by heating in various gases above
thermal decomposition temperatures. Greater reductions in hygroscopicity
are obtained in an oxidizing than in a reducing atmosphere for the same
heating conditions; but, by increasing the temperature, equal reductions
in hygroscopicity can be obtained in reducing atmospheres. The darkening
of the wood on heating appears to vary directly with the resulting reduc-
tion in hygroscopicity, regardless of heating conditions. Soaking in water
after heating has but a slight tendency to restore the original hygro-
scopicity. Heating wood in water-saturated atmospheres has no permanent
effect upon the swelling and shrinking."

Redwood Fire Fire control has a new meaning this year in the Cali-
Prevention fornia Redwood Association's new policy of self-regulation
 in cooperation with the State Division of Forestry and
private agencies, says a San Francisco report in American Lumberman (July
3). Under the new fire control policy, members of the California Redwood
Association, representing 90 percent of the total production, will dispose
of slash by means of fire only at seasons when burning is effective and
safe. Efforts will be made to burn all slash between the time of the first
soaking rains in the fall and the following May 15. No slash will be
fired during the other periods, unless weather conditions are safe for burn-
ing, and in such instances only by written permission of the State Forestry
Department. Details of burning technique comply with state forestry prac-
tices. The association will maintain constant contact with the U.S.
Weather Bureau for the purpose of keeping all lumber operators informed
of weather conditions.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.25; cows good 7.50-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-14.25; vealers good and choice 9.25-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.40-12.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.40-12.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 150 7/8-153 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 148 7/8-151 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 123 5/8-127 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 127 5/8-128 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 121 1/4-126 1/2; Chi. 126 1/4-129 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 127-128; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 93 1/2-97 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 127-128; St. Louis 130; No. 3, Chi. 128 1/4-131 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 1/8-47 1/8; K.C. 42-48; Chi. 49 1/4-51 1/2; St. Louis 51-52; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-91; No. 2, Minneap. 63-64; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 199 1/2-203 1/2.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.85-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Points. North Carolina stock \$1.85-\$2 in Baltimore. Georgia Hiley peaches \$1.25-\$2 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.60 f.o.b. Macon. New Jersey Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in a few cities, Virginia stock \$1-\$1.35. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3-\$3.75 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$2.50-\$3.50 in consuming centers; jumbos 36s \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Phoenix. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, medium sizes, \$240-\$280 bulk per car in New York City; \$65-\$85 f.o.b. Allendale, S. C.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 24 points from the previous close to 12.65 cents. On the same day last year the price was 13.14 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 12.35 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 12.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 30 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 1/2-17 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 1/2-17 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/2-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/2-23 cents; Firsts, 21 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 7

Section 1

July 12, 1937

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

President Roosevelt explained Friday that he hoped to effect the saving of \$400,000,000 in operating expenses of the government during the current fiscal year by slowing down the whole federal program rather than by discarding any part of it. The observation was made in commenting on his conference with the heads of 28 agencies, at which he asked each of them to save not less than 10 percent out of the appropriations Congress voted for their activities. The President wanted it made clear that no present employees of the government would be furloughed or dismissed as part of the economy drive. (Press.)

BUSINESS AND FOREIGN TRADE

"A statement that business men must adopt 'broad-guage' policies in line with those of their governments if they are to retain control of their own affairs was made by A. A. Berle, Jr., Chamberlain of New York, in an address Friday night before the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs," reports Winifred Mallon in a Charlottesville report to the New York Times. "Mr. Berle said that business men should reverse their energies, hitherto limited almost entirely to figuring out ways of excluding all foreign goods quite irrespective of result," and work out instead 'ways and means by which goods can be let in.'..."

TRADE PRACTICE LEGISLATION

The House Interstate Commerce Committee sent to the floor Friday legislation that would broaden the powers of the Federal Trade Commission to deal with unfair and deceptive trade practices. It approved the Lea bill to give the commission authority to order a halt of any trade practice it might find to be against public interest. In addition, the bill would give the commission wide authority to prohibit false advertising of foods and drugs. This power would be placed under the Food and Drug Administration. (A.P.)

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE PACTS

A Paris wireless to the New York Times says France and Germany Saturday agreed to return to normal trade relations. Two agreements, one defining future commercial relations and the other providing for payments, were signed at the Quai d'Orsay. The texts of the treaties were not published. It is the impression in commercial circles, however, that the signature of these agreements constitutes real progress in the relations of the two countries and that they will tend to pave the way for freer relations not only between France and Germany but will encourage trade revival throughout Europe.

Country Banking (July) devotes its department "New Books" to the subject of country banking. It reviews "Rural Trends in Depression Years" by Edmund deS. Brunner and Irving Lorge of Columbia University, and "Middletown in Transition" by Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd. "An example of banking studies by a state group is provided by the 1937 report of the research committee, Indiana Bankers Association," it says.

Refrigerator C. C. Elmes, Association of American Railroads, writing in Refrigerating Engineering (July) on "The Railway View of Refrigeration", says: "...With reference to refrigerator cars--to quote from the Report of the Mechanical Advisory Committee to the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, 1935: '...The Association of American Railroads and the car owners, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, are constantly engaged in studying and improving the details of construction...' Another development may be mentioned. The use of dry ice will be stimulated for refrigerating purposes if the newly proposed plan is adopted of shipping liquid CO₂ in tank cars. It is planned to ship 60,000 pounds in a tank car and manufacture dry ice at point of use..."

Trichomoniasis George W. Stiles, Jr., of the Denver Branch Laboratory of Turkeys of the Bureau of Animal Industry, writes in Turkey World (July) on the new turkey disease, trichomoniasis. He says: "During recent years, increasing numbers of fowls coming into the Denver Branch Laboratory for disease diagnosis have shown the presence of trichomonads...Most writers indicate that trichomoniasis is a disease of young fowls. Our first experience was with poultts some three or four weeks old; yet this year the heaviest losses reported were in three-months-old turkeys and the disease producing organisms have been found in diseased pullets six months old...Prevention of the disease is far more important and more easily accomplished than cures. The significant feature of the problem is that mature turkeys may be the carriers of the parasites and that they could spread it to the young birds. For this reason, control of the disease is primarily a matter of sanitation in much the same manner as in the prevention of blackhead..."

Austin Cary H. S. Newins, Austin Cary Memorial Committee, says in Memorial the Journal of Forestry (July): "...The granite boulder from the vicinity of Dr. Cary's birthplace at East Machias, Maine, is an expression of tribute noteworthy in the South where Dr. Cary spent the last years of his professional career and the contribution of the outstanding plan of the memorial, which is donated and supervised in its erection by the Forest Service, is a tribute from his fellow workers in the U.S. Department of Agriculture where Dr. Cary was active until his honorable retirement in 1935..."

Salt Roads Common table salt, in rock form, is being experimented with for surfacing a 21-mile road in the Ouachita National Forest near Mena, officials of the forest revealed recently. They explained salt holds moisture and keeps down dust. (A.P.)

Congress,
July 8

The Senate continued debate on the bill (S. 1392) to reorganize the judicial branch of the government. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor reported out with amendment the bill (S. 2475) to provide for the establishment of fair labor standards in employments in and affecting interstate commerce (S.Rept. 884). By a vote of 205 to 128 the House passed the bill (H.R. 3408) as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That an act entitled 'An Act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States' (act of January 16, 1883, 22 Stat. 403) is hereby amended by adding at the end of the sixth paragraph of section 2 of the act a new paragraph, as follows: 'And no person shall be discriminated against in any case because of his or her marital status in examination, appointment, reappointment, reinstatement, reemployment, promotion, transfer, retransfer, demotion, removal or retirement. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.'" The conference report on the bill (H.R. 7493) making appropriations for civil functions of the War Department for 1938 was submitted to the House. The House Committee on Rules reported out favorably a resolution (H.Res. 269) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7646) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control and for other purposes," approved June 22, 1936. The House Committee on Rules also reported out favorably a resolution (H.Res. 270) providing for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 175) to authorize the submission to Congress of a comprehensive national plan for the prevention and control of floods of all the major rivers of the United States. The House Committee on the Territories reported out with amendment the bill (S. 1722) to provide subsistence for the Eskimos and other natives of Alaska by establishing for them a permanent and self-sustaining economy; to encourage and develop native activity in all branches of the reindeer industry; and for other purposes (H.Rept. 1188). The House Committee on Indian Affairs reported out with amendment a bill (S. 1945) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant concessions on reservoir sites and other lands in connection with Federal Indian irrigation projects wholly or partly Indian, and to lease the lands in such reserves for agricultural, grazing and other purposes (H.Rept. 1191). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2147) to amend provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. (H.Rept. 1193).

Agricultural
Population

"The end of the depression is now showing up in population figures," says Robert D. Potter in a Science Service copyright report. "For the first time since 1930 the number of farming inhabitants of America has declined in statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture.... Just as man runs for a storm cellar in a midwest cyclone so do many city people head back to the land and their scene of birth when the going in life becomes difficult. It has been so in the past and the future may be expected to show the same trend... The result of all the population swings in the last 27 years is that the farm population today is about one percent less than it was in 1910. This seems like but little drift to the cities, but the significant point is that the nation's population has increased 40 percent in the same period."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.50-16.25; cows good 7.50-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-14.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.40-12.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.30-12.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-12.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 148-151; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 146-149; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 121 7/8-125 7/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 125 7/8-126 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 119 1/2-124 3/4; Chi. 125 1/2-130 1/2; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 126; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 125 3/4-126 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 91 3/4-95 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 127 1/2-128 1/2; St. Louis 130 1/2-131; No. 3, Chi. 129 1/2-131 1/2; St. Louis 129; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 3/4-46 1/4; K.C. 45-49; Chi. 49-51; St. Louis 52; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-95; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-91; No. 2, Minneap. 62-64; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 197-201.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$2-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey Cobblers \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pound sacks in the East. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3-\$3.75 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; Resistants \$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Meats \$3.25-\$3.50 in a few cities; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, \$1.50-\$2.25 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.65 f.o.b. Macon. New Jersey Yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East. Virginia stock \$1.25-\$1.35 in Pittsburgh. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson water-melons, 26 pound average, auction sales \$250 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 20 points from the previous close to 12.85 cents. On the same day last year the price was 13.42 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 12.55 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 12.52 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 30 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 1/2-17 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 1/2-17 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/2-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/2-23 cents; Firsts, 21 3/4 cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 8

Section 1

July 13, 1937

PRESIDENT ON FARM PROGRAM President Roosevelt warned Congress yesterday that the problem of crop stability in the United States had not been solved, although some progress had been made, and asked for "sympathetic consideration" of a broad program of farm legislation, although he did not directly specify that it should be undertaken at the present session. The Presidential views were set forth in identical letters to Senator Smith and to Representative Jones of Texas, chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture. (New York Times.)

LAND BANK RATE BILL President Roosevelt vetoed yesterday the bill recently passed by Congress which would have permitted borrowers from the Federal Land Banks to pay a lower rate of interest than that provided in their mortgage contracts. He based his veto on the fact that the measure would upset his budget for the fiscal year 1938 by \$30,000,000. Chairman Jones of the House Agriculture Committee obtained unanimous consent of the House for the veto message to go over until today. (Press.)

ITALIAN WHEAT NEEDS A report of the Department of Commerce, made public yesterday, said Italy might have to import 700,000 to 800,000 tons of wheat to meet domestic requirements this year. Domestic production for 1937 is estimated at 7,200,000 to 8,000,000 tons, whereas the average annual consumption amounts to approximately 8,000,000 tons. An additional 1,000,000 tons, it is estimated, may be required to meet the needs of Ethiopia. (Press.)

SILVER AND GOLD BARTER Secretary Morgenthau signed documents yesterday morning giving effect to the new agreement under which the United States and China will barter gold and silver. At the same time it was learned from Treasury officials that the new agreement provides for extension to China of dollar or yuan exchange without sale of silver to this country, provided China has gold or silver on deposit here as collateral for such loans. (Press.)

CHINA SEEKS CREDITS Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said yesterday that the Chinese Government again was seeking through the Export-Import Bank and exporters five-year credits that would permit them to make purchases in this country of railroad rolling stock, rails and textile machinery. (Press.)

**Farmer's
Banker**

Eugene P. Gum, author of "The Farmer's Banker" in Banking(July) says in part: "In Oklahoma our bankers, working through the agricultural committee of the Oklahoma Bankers Association, are cooperating with government and state agencies and the American Bankers Association to help save our soil. A little research brought to our attention the fact that from 20 to 200 farmers in every county wanted to terrace their land. They had the horse or tractor power to do the work but could not turn a furrow until some experienced engineers could run the levels for them. The A. & M. College contributed every possible assistance along this line consistent with its limited appropriations. The county agents, although working overtime, were unable to meet the demand. Seeing an opportunity to assist, our agricultural committee divided the state into five groups, and the five groups into twenty clearing houses with one member of the committee in charge of each group. Pending the removal of growing crops, this committee is conducting a survey to ascertain the number of farmers in the state who are willing to terrace if the levels are run for them...We have secured the passage of a bill through our state legislature appropriating six power terracing machines for each county. Where this fails to take care of the demand of farmers who cannot afford their own terracing equipment it will be the purpose of the bankers to furnish a few homemade machines which can be constructed at a reasonable price. Through this method we may be able to furnish an outlet for the latent power ready to start the work of terracing thousands of our farms."

Mosquitoes

"The quick passage of airplanes from South American Via Airplane countries to the United States and the specific possibility that mosquitoes infected with yellow fever may be transported in such carriers," says the American City (July), "make it necessary for quarantine officers in domestic ports to keep a sharp lookout for dangerous insect pests. That insects are conveyed in airplanes is now recognized as an actuality and a source of potential danger. During November 1936, for instance, 69 inspections of airplanes arriving from South American ports were made by officers of the U.S. Public Health Service at Miami, Florida. In forty-five instances no insects were found. However, during the course of twenty-four other inspections, fifty-three insects were captured while one escaped. In seven of the twenty-four inspections thirteen mosquitoes were found, ten being dead. The maximum number of mosquitoes found during a single inspection was three, of which two were dead...While no yellow fever mosquitoes were discovered on the inspections here reported, such mosquitoes might easily be brought into the United States by airplane unless adequate measures are taken to prevent their importation."

**May Foreign
Trade Up**

Exports from and imports into the United States in May increased materially over those in May 1936, according to the Division of Foreign Trade Statistics of the Department of Commerce. Exports rose 44 percent in value and imports 49 percent. According to the statistics, there has been a substantial increase in export trade in each month of this year, while import trade had declined after reaching a maximum value in March. (Press.)

Congress

On July 9 the Senate continued debate on the bill (S. 1392) to reorganize the judicial branch of the government; the House agreed to the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7493) making appropriations for civil functions of the War Department. On July 10 the Senate continued debate on the bill (S. 1392) to reorganize the judicial branch of the government and adjourned until Monday; the House was not in session.

Municipal Cold

W. H. Field reports in the American City (July) that Storage Lockers "in Madison, Wisconsin, a municipal ice plant and cold storage locker-box system has been completed under sponsorship of the town's officials with the aid of the Works Progress Administration...Vegetables and fruits may be gathered in the summer by Madison residents and placed in cold-storage locker boxes rented from the city at \$4 to \$6 a year, against \$10 to \$12 elsewhere.. Our clients are storing hundreds of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fish, as well as beef, pork, veal and mutton. Fresh ripe strawberries, green peas and beans and fresh peaches were enjoyed here on Christmas Day, all taken from the lockers in which they were placed last July...The plant opened April 3, 1936, with 300 lockers and an ice-making capacity of 6 3/4 tons a day. In 7 months all the lockers were rented and 40 more were installed and rented... There is now a waiting list for additional lockers...The merchants in our town have benefited from the ice and cold-storage locker system because it draws the farmers from all the surrounding vicinity into our town for ice and cold storage service once or twice a week..."

Cellulose

Dr. Frank K. Cameron, University of North Carolina, from Cotton is author of "Cellulose from Cotton" in Manufacturers Record (July). He says in part: "The total cellulose and alpha-cellulose (from cotton) recovery has been surprising and the latter approaches the recoveries obtained by Macormac. A well known production of pulp from straw, by a plant in the Argentine, using chlorine under pressure, supports anticipation that a further study now under way will show chlorine to be a good pulping agent with whole cotton. A comparison of all known pulping procedures is progressing. It has been shown that extraction of the oil from whole cotton will yield more than can be obtained by pressing an equivalent weight of seeds alone, and from the extract a merchantable oil can be recovered...Advance in the field work has been slow. However, this year plots have been planted for us by the North Carolina Experiment Station at Rocky Mount, Raleigh and Statesville. The South Carolina Experiment Station is growing plots for us at the Pee Dee Station, near Florence, and the Dockery Farms, near Rockingham, N.C., is growing plots, while some observations will be made for us at the Coker Farms near Hartsville, S.C....At present, the ideal individual plant would have apparently a thin but strong stem, thin walled cusps and a very full lint mass about large plump seeds. We have approached this, under certain cultural conditions, with one variety of cotton. But it is not certain that, for the dollar expended, this plant would give the highest yield in money return for the cellulose and oil recovered. Undoubtedly, progress has been made in the investigation. Its practicability is increasingly promising..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.50-16.25; cows good 7.50-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-14.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.25-12.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.10-12.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-12.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.75-12.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $147\frac{1}{4}$ - $150\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $145\frac{1}{4}$ - $148\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 121-125; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Dulth, 125-126; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $117\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $123\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 123-124; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 110; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 89 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -94 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $127\frac{1}{2}$ - $129\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 129-130; No. 3, Chi. $127\frac{3}{4}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $41\frac{1}{4}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 42-46; Chi. 45- $47\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-96; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-91; No. 2, Minneap. 61-63; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 199-203.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.65-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.25-\$1.35 in New York City, per 100 pounds. Long Island sacked stock \$1.15-\$1.25 in New York. Georgia Hiley peaches \$1.50-\$2.35 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Macon. Virginia Yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. New Jersey stock \$1-\$1.25 in the East. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.25-\$4.50 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. Arizona stock \$3.50-\$4.25 in a few cities; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Phoenix. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 30-pound average \$295 bulk per car in New York City; \$50-\$75 f.o.b. Allendale, S. C.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 12.67 cents, per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 13.23 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.37 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.38 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; S.Daisies, $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, $21\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 9

Section 1

July 14, 1937

FARM LOAN RATE BILL

The House yesterday overrode a Presidential veto of the farm loan bill by the overwhelming vote of 260 to 98.

Representative Jones, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said he regretted he could not follow Mr. Roosevelt in his veto message. "I feel these low interest rates are as high as the farmer ought to be called upon to pay," Mr. Jones said. The bill sought to continue in effect the 3 1/2 percent rates on first mortgages and 4 percent on what are practically second mortgages the government has accepted on thousands of farms. (Press.)

GERMANY'S ECONOMY

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says that, as custodian of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Four-Year Plan for the renovation of the national economy, Col. Gen. Hermann Goering decreed yesterday a series of measures calling for a radical overhaul of the present administration of raw products and foreign trade. In addition to forecasting accelerations of promotional activities for foreign trade and reorganization of the procedure for allocating iron and steel, General Goering also demands the substitution of coal for wood as a fuel.

ARGENTINE EXPORT RECORD

Argentina's exports for the first half of this year were the largest in the country's history, amounting to 11,278,154 tons, which was 87 percent more than the volume in the corresponding period of last year and about 700,000 tons higher than the previous high record, set in 1927. The value of Argentine exports up to June 30 aggregated 1,409,047,100 pesos, an increase of 95 percent from the first half of 1936. (The peso is equivalent to 30 cents.)

MARKETS FOR MD. CROPS

Maryland farm leaders, cooperating with the University of Maryland, are putting the final touches to a plan to help farmers dispose of perishable crops when unusual and unexpected developments shut off intended markets. Need for such a plan was shown during the recent strike at the Phillips Packing Company in Cambridge. C. E. Wise, Jr., of the Maryland Farm Bureau, outlined tentative proposals of the committee working on the problem. "The committee," he said, "is organized solely to find markets for growers' crops in emergencies..." (A.P.)

Grain Grading School The largest grain grading school ever held in the United States, 375 country grain dealers attending it, was conducted under the auspices of the Omaha Grain Exchange in its building on June 27. The school was conducted by the exchange, of which H. R. Clark is chief inspector, with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. (Northwestern Miller, July 7.)

Grass Drying Equipment Country Life (London, July 3), commenting on the farm-equipment exhibits at the Royal Show, says in part: "Grass drying is of universal interest now and two entries appear in the new implement class. Sir Bernard Greenwell's plant is unique in the method by which the grass is conveyed through the machine, this being done by the drying air blast. The wet grass is fed into the mouth of a duct, meeting the flue gases immediately. The latter convey the grass through the duct, which is arranged in a coil in an insulated chamber. The semi-producer furnace with an induced draught fan provides the hot-air blast, and the air and the grass are separated at the end of the duct by means of a cyclone or vortex separator. The Mobile Drier also has a unique feature in that 'radiant heat' is the primary method of drying. The wet grass is carried up from the ground by an elevator and spread on the top of a series of horizontal conveyor bands arranged one below the other in the drying chamber. The grass cascades from one conveyor to the next below. The walls of the drying chamber are jacketed and flue gases circulated through this space. The walls reach a high temperature and radiate the heat necessary for evaporation. The plant is completely mobile, being arranged in two units mounted on pneumatic tires."

REA Boosts Farm Power "With some 200,000 rural customers tied in to its lines (built and building) the Rural Electrification Administration is taking steps to make sure that the electrified farmer will use his blessing," says Business Week (July 10). "What this means to business is indicated by REA's rough estimate that it takes approximately \$500 to electrify the average farm, including wiring, the purchase of appliances and equipment and the installation of plumbing. The tendency would be to spread the expenditure for equipment over several years and this would cause pretty hard sledding for many of REA's farmer-organized co-ops, which are shy on capital to carry them through a long load-building period. So REA has formed a field demonstration division under the direction of George D. Munger, director of utilization..."

Champion Cane Stool A stool of sugar cane which Hawaiian agriculturists believe represents a record growth in American cane farming has been produced on the island of Kauai, says a Honolulu report in Facts About Sugar (July). When exhibited recently at Kauai's annual fair it won for the plantation where it was grown the second consecutive grand championship for outstanding cane. Judges have proclaimed the stool the largest ever produced anywhere. It contains 360 stalks of small barrel cane, stands 30 feet high and weighs 2 tons. It is estimated that it contains 400 pounds of sugar. The stool is 2-year-old cane of the variety Co. 290.

July 14, 1937

Congress, The Senate continued debate on the bill (S. 1392) to
 July 12 reorganize the judicial branch of the government. Senators
 Pope and McGill addressed the Senate briefly regarding the
 new agricultural adjustment bill and asked unanimous consent to introduce
 the bill during debate on the court bill, but Senator King objected to
 both requests. The conference report on the farm tenancy bill (H.R. 7562)
 was submitted to the House, and the bill as changed by the conference com-
 mittee was printed in the Record. Mr. McReynolds and Mr. Merritt of New
 York were appointed as members of the United States New York World's Fair
 Commission, and the Speaker announced that the minority member of this
 commission will be appointed at a later date.

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
 Examinations examinations: unassembled, senior motion picture director,
 \$3,800, motion picture specialist, \$3,200, junior motion
 picture specialist, \$2,600, Forest Service and Social Security Board;
 assembled, assistant clerk-stenographer, \$1,620 (for the blind--experi-
 enced in the use of Braille and Braille machines) Office of Education,
 Department of the Interior. Applications must be on file not later than:
 (a) August 9, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) August
 12, if received from the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho,
 Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Native Game "Steps to insure Iowa's native game and fish popula-
 for Iowa tion from unsatisfactory results that might attend the
 importing and release of alien species are provided in a
 new law empowered to the State Conservation Commission," says Field &
 Stream (August). "The regulation prohibits the release or propagation of
 all species of game and fish not originally native to the state, unless
 application has first been made to the commission and a permit secured
 for the work. Investigation must be made to determine if the species is
 disease free; if it is one that will not prove detrimental to native
 fish or game species, and if it will be of benefit to the people of the
 state..."

Scientific Among the articles in Science Progress (London, July)
 Articles which are of interest to department workers are the follow-
 ing: The Language of Bees, by Prof. K. Von Frisch, Univer-
 sity of Munich; Radioelements as Indicators in Chemical and Biological
 Research, by G. Hevesy and F. A. Paneth, Institute of Theoretical Physics,
 Copenhagen, and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; and
 The Relation of Boron to Plant Growth, by R.W.G. Dennis.

"Robot" Cotton Mid-South cotton growers and classers saw a demon-
 Classing stration recently of a robot cotton-classing instrument
 developed by Dr. K. L. Hertel, professor of physics at
 the University of Tennessee, says a Memphis report by the Associated Press.
 Dr. Hertel calls his invention a "fibrograph". He asserted that when the
 device was perfected it would prove more accurate than the best classers
 in the industry, registering the length of the staple and the uniformity
 of fibers. The instrument is operated electrically, photo-electric cells
 supplying the impulses to register markings on a card or "fibrogram" when
 a sample of cotton is passed in front of a cell.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 13 — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.00-16.00; cows good 7.25-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-14.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.85-12.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.85-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.00. Feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.75-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $150\frac{1}{4}$ - $152\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $149\frac{1}{4}$ - $151\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 126-130; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Dulth, 130-131; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $120\frac{3}{4}$ - $126\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $125\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 123-126; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $94\frac{1}{2}$ - $99\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 127- $130\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 129; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $125\frac{1}{2}$ - $129\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 $\frac{7}{8}$ -45 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 42-45; Chi. 47-49; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-97; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-91; No. 2, Minneap. 62-64; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $205\frac{1}{2}$ - $209\frac{1}{2}$.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.65-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maryland Cobblers \$2 in New York. New Jersey Cobblers \$1.20-\$1.25 per 100 pound sacks in New York City. Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.35-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. cash track Orrick. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.35-\$4.75 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. Arizona Salmon Meats \$3.40-\$4.75 in city markets; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Hiley peaches \$1.75-\$2.25 per one-half bushel basket of various sizes in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.65 f.o.b. Macon. New Jersey Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. New York stock 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 28-32 pound average, \$250-\$275 bulk per car in New York City; \$35-\$50 f.o.b. Allendale, S. C.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points from the previous close to 12.74 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 13.26 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.44 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.45 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; S.Daisies, $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 10

Section 1

July 15, 1937

RECORD COTTON CONSUMPTION

The Census Bureau reported yesterday that the domestic cotton industry had established an all-time high record for consumption, although this season has a month to run. In the eleven months, August through June, according to the bureau, 7,361,737 bales of cotton were consumed by domestic mills. The previous peak was 7,189,585 bales, for the twelve months of the 1926-27 season. (A.P.)

FARM MORTGAGE BILL REPORTED

The Peterson bill, proposing a rival method to that of the administration for solving the farm tenancy problem, was reported favorably yesterday by the House Public Lands Committee. It would authorize an appropriation of \$100,000,000 a year for three years, and not more than \$500,000,000 annually thereafter, with which the General Land Office could purchase farm mortgage liens and liquidate these debts, the land in turn becoming a part of the public domain and subject to homesteading by farmers. (Press.)

REICH BUILDING MATERIAL BAN

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the Reich Building Inspection Department issued an ordinance yesterday under which iron, steel and wood are not to be used for building materials except in cases of extreme necessity and wood only for roofing. Stone or concrete may be used in all construction work, substituting for the other materials, of which there is an acute shortage.

NICARAGUA SEEKS TRADE

A Managua cable to the New York Times reports that Dr. Cordero Reyes, Foreign Minister, said yesterday that Nicaragua sought commercial treaties with other Central American republics because of a desire to promote friendship and to wipe out barriers obstructing free commerce. Nicaragua has suggested treaties with Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and possibly Panama. It is hoped the treaties will lead to a common tariff.

BUSINESS

The most noteworthy feature of American business conditions recently has been the ability of industrial production and trade activity to move steadily ahead with almost full disregard for the continuing flow of items of bad news, says Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, in the current issue of the bank's business bulletin. (Press.)

World Road Improvement Argentina increased its highway mileage more last year than any other country in North or South America.

At the present rate of construction the Inter-American Highway will be completed and ready for service in five or six years over its entire course from the United States to the Panama Canal. Only 100 miles of road need be constructed to complete the 2,000 miles of Bolivar Highway running from Caracas, Venezuela, to Guayaquil, Ecuador. And except for two short gaps amounting to 93 miles, Peru's part of the Pan American Highway--2,400 miles--is completed. China, at the end of last year, had 52,100 miles of highway, 16 percent of which had been built last year. Africa can now be crossed from Cairo to Capetown during most of the year except for one 235-mile gap which can be crossed on river boats. These are the highlights of the annual report, just released, of the highways committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association of the United States. There were 9,900,000 miles of highways in the world at the end of 1936, an increase of more than 50 percent since 1929. In the same period, motor vehicle registration has increased from more than 32,000,000 to slightly less than 40,000,000. (Business Week, July 10.)

Climate and Health The Journal of the American Medical Association (July 3) contains an editorial on climate and health in relation to health. The concluding paragraph says: "Without actually moving to a place where particularly desirable climatic conditions exist, it is possible now to modify to some extent the external environment by so-called air conditioning. Such measures, in fact, have become so important that a special article on the subject has appeared in a recent issue of the Journal (May 15, 1937). Modifications in humidity and temperature to conform with optimal conditions now frequently can be made. There is naturally a great difference in the scientific basis of the studies of weather and its relation to health and disease. Certainly the interest now displayed in the subject leads to the hope that more exact knowledge is fomenting."

Flowers by Air "Aviation express was the principal means used in 1936 for transporting fresh Mexican flowers to the United States, a business which is fast growing in importance below the Rio Grande," says the Bulletin of the Pan American Union (July). "It is reported that last year \$40,000 worth of flowers was exported to American markets from the irrigated lands in the Tacambato region of Michoacan; and that, with increased resources in this zone, twice that amount of business is anticipated for 1937. Argentina is discussing the export of flowers to Europe in the latter's winter. The carnations so lavishly showered on President Roosevelt in Buenos Aires cost but \$.30 a hundred there and could easily be shipped by plane or refrigerated boat."

Puerto Rican Farm Aid Plans for settling additional thousands of Puerto Rican families on farm lands of their own have been worked out by the Insular Department of Agriculture and Commerce and are proposed as the next step in the extensive program of economic improvement, Governor Winship reported at Washington recently. "It is

estimated that there are 500,000 acres of farm land available for resettlement purposes and plans have been drawn up for resettling on those lands many of the small farmers whose homes and crops were destroyed by the devastating hurricanes of 1928 and 1932," the Governor said. "We are now seeking funds which would be used to purchase the lands, provide low-cost houses, supply the families with livestock and train them in efficient farming methods," the Governor said. (Press.)

Congress, July 13. The Senate continued debate on the bill (S. 1392) to reorganize the judicial branch of the government. During debate on this bill an attempt was made to consider the conference report on the farm tenancy bill (H.R. 7562) which had been agreed to by the House earlier in the day and to vote on passing the bill to continue the 3 1/2 percent interest rate on farm loans (H.R. 6763) which had been passed over the President's veto by the House earlier in the day, but Senator Copeland, who was speaking at the time, refused to yield for fear of losing the floor. By a vote of 260 to 98, the House passed over the President's veto, the bill (H.R. 6763) to extend for one additional year the 3 1/2 percent interest rate on certain federal land bank loans, to provide a 4 percent interest rate on such loans for the fiscal year 1939 and to provide for a 4 percent interest rate on land bank commissioner's loans for a period of two years. The House agreed to the conference report on the farm tenancy bill (H.R. 7562). The House passed the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 431) making an appropriation (\$1,000,000) for the control of outbreaks of insect pests. The joint resolution had been reported out earlier in the day with an amendment requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to have personal supervision of the expenditure of this appropriation and requiring a detailed report to Congress on how the money is spent (H.Rept. 9269)¹²¹. The appropriation provided by this joint resolution is for the same purpose as Public Resolution No. 26, 75th Congress. Mr. Sumners of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, addressed the House in opposition to the President's court reorganization bill and predicted that the House Committee will never report the bill. Mr. Plumley addressed the House favoring legislation to impose a tax on imported bread.

British TB Campaign. The London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association (July 10) says: "A (British) government scheme to increase the number of herds of cattle officially certified to be free from tuberculosis has been issued. It offers additional financial inducements to owners of herds to qualify for a certificate placing them on the Register of Attested Herds. If a herd of cattle has been tested and found not to contain more than 10 percent of reactors, and these have been disposed of, the owner may apply to the Ministry of Agriculture for financial assistance toward the cost of further tests. This contribution will be at the maximum of 50 cents a head of the cattle tested plus \$5 a herd, but the contribution will not exceed the charge made by the veterinary surgeon carrying out the tests. When a herd fails to pass the test, the owner will have the opportunity of applying for three further official tests at the expense of the ministry. Herds accepted for these official tests will be known as supervised herds, and the owners will have to comply with rules regarding the disposal of reactors and disinfection of premises."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 14 — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.00-15.50; cows good 7.00-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-14.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.90-12.35; 200-250 lbs 11.85-12.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.90-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 150 5/8-153 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 149 5/8-152 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 127 1/4-131 1/4; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 131 1/4-132 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 125-128; Chi. 129-131 3/4; St. Louis 126 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 126 1/2-127 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 96 1/4-100 1/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 129-131; St. Louis 129 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 127-130; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 1/8-45 1/8; K.C. 41-45; Chi. 48 3/4-50 3/4; No. 2, St. Louis 52-53; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-97; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-91; No. 2 Minneap. 62-64; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-210.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.65-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.25 sacked per 100 pounds in New York; Long Island Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.25 in New York City. Missouri sacked cobblers \$1.30-\$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.25-\$5 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.65-\$1.80 f.o.b. Phoenix, Ariz. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$2.40 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; Elbertas \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Macon. New Jersey sacked Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pounds in the East. New York Yellows 90¢-\$1 in New York City. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson water-melons, auction sales, 26-30 pound average, \$235-\$260 bulk per car in New York City; \$35-\$70 f.o.b. Allendale, S. C.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.76 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 13.14 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.47 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged from the previous close at 12.45 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 31 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/2-19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 3/4-18 cents; Y.Americas, 17 3/4-18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/2-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 11

Section 1

July 16, 1937

U.S.-BRAZILIAN AGREEMENT An agreement was signed yesterday by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Arthur de Souza Costa, Finance Minister of Brazil, under which the United States will make available to Brazil gold in an amount up to \$60,000,000 for the protection of Brazilian currency against exchange fluctuation. Brazil, as her part of the transaction, promised to protect her markets for United States goods, a pledge which requires measures for stopping the expansion of German trade, which recently in Brazil has been outbalancing that of the United States under the special subsidized agreement entered into two years ago between Germany and Brazil and involving the use of blocked marks. In addition, Brazil undertakes to remove from her tariff laws provisions which have operated against United States commerce. (Press.)

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION The Senate yesterday sent to the White House the bill authorizing an \$85,000,000 outlay in three years to help tenants become farm owners. It then joined the House in appropriating \$1,000,000 to combat a grasshopper plague in Western States, and permitted Senator Pope, Idaho, to introduce his proposed "agricultural adjustment act of 1937." (A.P.)

CANADIAN FARMING A total wheat crop this year for the three Canadian Prairie Provinces of 150,000,000 bushels, a low record, was the estimate presented to the Dominion Cabinet yesterday by James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, says an Ottawa report to the New York Times. Last year's farm rehabilitation plan, for which Parliament voted \$1,000,000, will be continued and extended, as will be the practice of having western cattle fed and marketed in the East and of moving cattle to better feed areas in the West.

RURAL SALES INCREASE Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural communities for June were about 11 1/2 percent higher in dollar volume than for any month since 1929, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday. The reports were based on rural chain store and mail order house sales. Sales for June were about 1 1/2 percent below May records. (Press.)

COFFEE CONFERENCE The Cuban Government has invited the Government of the United States to attend the second Pan-American Coffee Conference at Havana, starting August 9, it was announced yesterday. The agenda includes studies of production, consumption and distribution of coffee throughout the world. (Press.)

Transmission of Leukosis E. P. Johnson, Virginia Experiment Station, is author of "Transmission of Fowl Leukosis" in Poultry Science (July). Reporting on experiments, he says in summary: "Evidence obtained in these experiments compels one to conclude that mites (*Dermanyssus gallinae*) are capable of transmitting the leukosis agent from an affected bird to well birds under conditions that lead one to believe that this might take place under the conditions that poultry are managed at the present time. The vaccination experiments compel the conclusion that the leukosis agent may be transferred mechanically from a leukotic bird to several well birds in a flock by the common procedure of vaccination to prevent chicken pox in fowls. The data obtained in these experiments should tend to stress the importance of further investigations along these lines that might furnish means for prevention of the dissemination of this widespread disease."

Banking for Junior Farmers "Country banks can't afford to ignore the junior farmer movement," says Emma Bradley in Capper's Farmer (July). "Nothing they can do toward upbuilding the community with which their welfare is inseparably bound will be more effective than fostering 4-H club and vocational agriculture projects. That is the opinion of Frank Hoffman, cashier of the Westside State Savings Bank, Crawford County, Iowa. He arrived at that conclusion after eight years as a club leader and from the experience of the bank in financing junior farmer projects during that time. 'We lend money on calves, pigs and dairy cattle,' he explained. 'And once we advanced the cost of seed potatoes to a club member. We never have had or required any security other than the member's signature, and never has the bank lost a cent. The eight years include all those which have been so trying for both country bankers and farmers. Furthermore, I have seen several club members become farmers, take their places in the community productive life, during that time. Training received in club work and in the business experience afforded by dealing with the bank may be credited with that...'..."

Canned Cheese Satisfactory results are being obtained with canned cheese by the Whatcom County Dairymen's Association, Bellingham, Washington, according to M. M. Boney, general manager. The cheese is packed in 5-pound cans, each can containing ten separately wrapped 8-ounce slices. "Our experience so far is quite satisfactory," says Mr. Boney. "We have not made an extensive effort to market this produce inasmuch as there is a great deal to be learned about it. We have only pushed the product gently through normal channels of trade since in our organization in Seattle we call directly on the grocers...We regard the pack as an outlet that will continue to grow and that in time will react normally to an advertising campaign." (National Butter and Cheese Journal, July 10.)

Brazilian Coffee A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says Brazil, to cease burning coffee by millions of tons each year, will offer every assistance to any chemical concern willing to establish a plant with a process to convert its coffee surplus into commercial by-products.

Congress, Both House adjourned almost immediately after con-
July 14 vening as a mark of respect to the memory of the late
Senator Joseph T. Robinson. The House Committee on Mer-
chant Marine and Fisheries reported out without amendment the bill
(H.R. 7823) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to exchange with
Puerto Rico the Guanica Lighthouse Reservation for two adjacent plots
of insular forest land under the jurisdiction of the commissioner,
department of agriculture and commerce and for other purposes (H.Rept.
1225).

Soil Testing "An innovation in agricultural trains is planned
Train for July 19 to 31 by the Chicago & Alton Railroad,"
says C. H. Howard in Missouri Ruralist (July 10). "A
car will be equipped with all laboratory equipment for making soil tests
of lime, phosphorus and potash...Lecture cars will be attached to the
train and the tests of soil which farmers bring in will be discussed,
shortages explained and methods of making these plant foods available,
either through use of fertilizer or soil management, will be discussed...
We hope that so many farmers will bring samples of both surface soil
and subsoil to a depth of 18 inches to 2 feet, so to swamp the labora-
tory with work in cataloging soil deficiencies..."

Sugar Forms Sugar cane leaves can form cane sugar when they
in Leaves are detached from the stalk and kept in the dark, sup-
plied with the two simpler sugars, glucose and fructose,
or with either one of them alone. Experiments developing these points,
performed by Dr. Constance E. Hartt, research plant physiologist for
the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, give further support to the
theory that conversion of simple into complex sugars can take place in
leaves. (Science News Letter, July 10.)

Molasses "A new pumping system for applying undiluted molas-
Silage Pump ses to alfalfa silage has been designed by F. W. Duffee
and H. D. Bruhn of the Wisconsin Experiment Station,"
says Hoard's Dairyman (July 10). "This development greatly simplifies
the making of molasses-treated alfalfa silage...With the new equipment
it is possible to roll a barrel of molasses into place, insert the suc-
tion hose, and then go on with the silo filling in the regular way.
A rotary pump, mounted on the ensilage cutter and driven by it, lifts
the molasses from the barrel up to the forage in the cutter...This
equipment has proved capable of handling very thick molasses. The
material was satisfactorily distributed at temperatures ranging from
50 degrees F. and upward..."

Rice Studies Investigations to determine the cause of discolored
rice are being carried on by the Bureau of Plant Indus-
try in cooperation with the Arkansas Experiment Station. Results show
that fungi cause the black, brown, red and yellow colors found in rice
kernels. Only one fungus, however, may be detected by the farmer dur-
ing the growing season. It causes an eye-shaped brown spot with a light
center on the leaves of the rice plant. It also grows on the kernel
and dyes it brown. (The Arkansas Farmer, July.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 15 — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.50; cows good 7.00-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.50-12.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 149-152; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 148-151; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 126 $\frac{1}{4}$ -130 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -131 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 125-128 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 128 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 125; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ -127; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ -99 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 130 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. 126 $\frac{3}{4}$ -129 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 5/8-44 5/8; K.C. 39-43; Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ -48 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 white oats, Minneap. 49 (new); No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-97; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-91; No. 2, Minneap. 61-63; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 204-208.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.60-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in the East. Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.25-\$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, \$1.50-\$2.25 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; Georgia Elbertas \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.25 in a few cities; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Macon. New Jersey sacked Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East. East Shore Virginia Yellows 90¢-\$1 in New York. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3.50-\$4.75 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 36 points from the previous close to 12.40 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 13.11 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 37 points to 12.10 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 36 points to 12.09 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents; Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

-- -- --

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 12

Section 1

July 19, 1937

TARIFF REFORM

Leland Rex Robinson, board chairman of the American General Corporation, asserted in an address Friday that the greatest contribution the United States can make to international security lies in a "moderate and rational" tariff policy. Robinson, speaking before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, urged a program looking ahead to an international economic conference. Tariff reform, he declared, begins at home, and "we of the United States will be wise if our attention is focused upon what our country can do in these troubled times to facilitate a peace-giving flow of goods and services throughout the world." (A.P.)

BABY CHICK EXPOSITION

When the International Baby Chick Association exposition opens this morning in Baltimore, 130 exhibits, valued at \$1,250,000, will be in place for the four-day showing, says a report in the Baltimore Sun. An "all-industry" conference will be held concurrent with the display. The opening session is scheduled for 10 a.m. Sessions other days will start at 9 a.m.

NICARAGUAN LOCUST TAX

A Managua cable to the New York Times says that at the request of the Nicaraguan Minister of Agriculture, Congress is engaged in enacting a tax of 40 cents each on the male inhabitants of the republic between the ages of 18 and 60 with which to combat the locust plague, which threatens to wipe out the cereal and other crops and is destroying much vegetation. A tax of 1 cordoba per 1,000 cordobas has been declared on capital for the same purpose.

ITALIAN WHEAT

A Rome report by the Associated Press says that Minister of Agriculture Edmundo Rossoni told Italian farmers in a radio address yesterday that Italy this year achieved self-sufficiency in wheat. He said the harvest for 1937 exceeds 80,000,000 quintals (about 292,000,000 bushels) and that Italy was the only country which kept the price of bread unchanged in the past year.

GERMAN TRADE BALANCE

Germany's first unfavorable trade balance in more than two years was reported Friday for June, says a Berlin report in the New York Times. The favorable trade balance, which has been steadily declining in recent months, finally disappeared entirely, leaving, instead, an import excess of 23,000,000 reichmarks.

Tank Farming "Dr. W. F. Gericke, plant physiologist from the University of California, amazed a large audience of scientists at the University of Maryland recently with illustrations and explanations of his experiments in growing tremendous crops in shallow tanks filled only with water to which necessary mineral salts were added," says A. Lee Schrader, University of Maryland, in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (July). "The crops included tomatoes, potatoes, cantaloupes, celery, papayas, flowers and other plants. Twenty-four hundred bushels of potatoes per acre were produced by the method, using mineral salts valued at less than \$14. Two crops were often grown together, one being planted as the other matured. The method is now being tried extensively on a commercial scale, both out of doors and in greenhouses in several places in the United States under the direction of Dr. Gericke. Of special interest to Maryland growers is the large development of more than three acres of concrete tanks on the estate of Mr. M. Miller, near Easton..."

British Farm Information The Estate Magazine (London, July) says: "The (British) Ministry of Agriculture once again desires to draw the attention of farmers and others to the organisation which exists whereby farmers, market gardeners, fruit growers, allotment holders, and all with a practical interest in agriculture can obtain advice on the problems that arise in the course of their work. England and Wales is divided into fourteen provinces, each served by an advisory centre, which may be either a university (or university college) with a department of agriculture or an agricultural college. In addition, each county has a special staff of experts which assists farmers. The chief official is the county agricultural organiser...If the county council possesses a farm institute, the county agricultural organiser is usually also responsible for the institute. For information on more abstruse problems the advice is available of those who have made a special study of one of the many sciences which lie behind agricultural practice. Such men are stationed in each province at the advisory centre..."

Economic Articles Among the articles in the July Southern Economic Journal are "Population Problems in the South--Part II," by Joseph J. Spengler, Duke University; "Marginal Productivity Versus Classical Rent," by Montgomery D. Anderson, University of Florida; and "Production Controls" (the first of two articles dealing with indirect price fixing) by Jules Backman.

Population and Employment Nature (London, July 3) in an editorial on international cooperation in social and economic problems, comments on the annual report of H. B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office, and says: "Sir Josiah Stamp's recent plea for investigation of population questions finds further support in some of Mr. Butler's comments on population changes in relation to unemployment. The greater difficulty of reabsorbing displaced workers is not due entirely to the greater impact of technical change on the volume of employment; the decline in the rate of population increase in all western countries is a much more serious factor, which aggravates the effect of technological unemployment..."

Congress, The Senate passed without amendment the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 431) making appropriation (\$1,000,000) for July 15 the control of outbreaks of insect pests, which had been reported out from the Committee on Appropriations earlier in the day (S.Rept. 837). This resolution will now be sent to the President. The Senate agreed to the conference report on the War Department Civil Appropriation Bill (H.R. 7493) which carries an item of \$500,000 for flood control work to be done by this department. This bill will now be sent to the President. Both Houses passed the bill (H.R. 7865) continuing the 1937 appropriations for the Interior Department and the civil functions of the War Department until the 1938 bills are enacted. This bill will now be sent to the President. Senator Barkley announced that the Senate will probably consider the President's veto of the bill extending low interest rates on farm loans (H.R. 6763) the early part of the week. The Senate Committee on Finance reported out with amendments the bill (H.R. 6906) to impose an occupational excise tax upon certain dealers in marihuana, to impose a transfer tax upon certain dealings in marihuana and to safeguard the revenue therefrom by registry and recording (S.Rept. 900). The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2215) to amend an act entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." (S.Rept. 899). The House agreed to the conference report on the Interior Department Appropriation Bill (H.R. 6958) for 1938. The House received a communication from the President, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1938 (H.Doc. 298); referred to Committee on Appropriations. On July 16 the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, July 20, and the House adjourned until Monday, July 19.

Are Viruses
Alive?

When W. M. Stanley announced two years ago that he had isolated from Turkish tobacco plants infected with mosaic a crystalline protein having the characters of the virus, the majority of virus workers received the news with a certain scepticism. Their doubt did not concern the facts but the interpretation, for it seems possible that the virulence of this cystalline preparation was due not to the protein but to mosaic virus present as an impurity. Stanley himself, who all along has shown commendable caution in interpreting his findings, clearly envisaged this possibility. Since then events have moved rapidly. His observations have been repeated and confirmed in this country (England), Bawden and his collaborators at Cambridge having isolated an identical protein from disease Burley tobacco plants. Stanley has further obtained the same high-molecular-weight protein from spinach and phlox plants infected with tobacco mosaic virus and Beale has had similar success with petunia plants. In every case the crystalline protein was highly virulent...How many viruses will prove eventually to be of the same nature as these plant viruses it is impossible to predict, but already evidence is adduced that one at least of the animal viruses--that of the Shope rabbit papilloma--is a heavy protein. It seems fairly safe to assume, on the other hand, that the large animal viruses, like the virus of psittacosis and the viruses of the pox diseases, are more highly organised agents belonging more definitely to the living world. (Lancet, London, July 3.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.50; cows good 7.00-9.25; Heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.20-12.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.15-12.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-12.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.75-12.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 151-5/8-154 5/8; No. 2. D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 150-5 -153 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ -131; Chi. 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 128 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ -129 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 96 7/8-101 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 131 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 127-130; St. Louis 129 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43-45 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 38-42 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 white oats, Minneap. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 92-97; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-91; No. 2, Minneap. 62-64; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-209.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes 1.65-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1 -\$1.15 and Long Island \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago. California and Arizona Salmon Meat Cantaloups \$3.50-\$4.75 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; jumbos 36s \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Phoenix, Ariz. New Jersey Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. Virginia stock 75¢-1.10 in a few cities. Georgia Wiley peaches \$1.50-\$2.35 per 1/2 bushel baskets, various sizes in city markets. Georgia Elbertas \$1.50-\$2 in New York; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Macon. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons auction sales, 26-36 pounds average \$185-\$260 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 12.33 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.94. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 12.02 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.02 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; First 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 13

Section 1

July 20, 1937

GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the completion of a series of trade agreements providing for the restoration of normal commercial relations between Germany and that part of Spain under the authority of the government of General Francisco Franco, Insurgent chief, was announced officially yesterday. The new treaty is designed to replace and also to amplify the old Hispano-German commercial treaty of May 7, 1926, and provides an unconditional most favored nation accommodation by both parties. The new trade accord will become effective on August 1.

CANADIAN GRAIN CARS

The proposal of railway companies to charge demurrage on grain cars at terminal elevators has been rejected, the (Canadian) Board of Railway Commissioners announced yesterday. Decision of the board followed legal argument last week on behalf of the railways and the opposing elevator and grain companies. (Canadian Press.)

ECUADOR TARIFFS

New tariffs recently placed in effect in Ecuador were reported to the Department of Commerce yesterday by Consul General Dayle C. McDonough, Guayaquil. Rates were reduced on a number of items, including wheat flour, lard, sardines and rubber tire casings; while among the items on which tariffs were increased were wines and liquors, certain cotton textiles, canned goods, table glassware, essential oils and essences, toilet articles, flashlights, playing cards, high-priced automobiles and dynamite, said the report. (Press.)

QUEBEC TIMBER

A Montreal report to the New York Times says Premier Maurice Duplessis announced yesterday that no export of wood cut on crown lands would be permitted in Quebec and that the government would allow no new newsprint mills to be constructed in the Province. "The Province of Quebec," he said, "is strongly interested in the industrial development, in a reasonable and reasoned manner, of its natural resources, and wishes them put into use in a methodical manner, especially our forestry resources. The newsprint industry suffered severely from the crisis of over-production because there has been over-capitalization and over-construction..."

Dairy Research Awards Made The Borden Awards for meritorious research in the field of dairy science were conferred last month upon Dr. L. A. Rogers of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, and Dr. C. F. Huffman of Michigan State College, at the closing session of the 32nd annual convention of the American Dairy Science Association meeting at the University of Nebraska. Winners of the awards each received \$1,000 and a gold medal for recognition of their contributions to the dairy industry. Dr. Rogers was selected for his work in dairy manufacturing methods; Dr. Huffman for his contributions to the science of dairy production. (National Butter & Cheese Journal, July 10.)

Trade Balance Turning The Magazine of Wall Street (July 17) in an editorial entitled "Trade Balance Turning", says: "During the first quarter of this year merchandise imports into the United States exceeded exports by \$132,000,000, leading to forecasts by some observers that the year would show an adverse trade balance possibly of as much as \$50,000,000. It was pointed out in these columns at the time that the first quarter trade movement was abnormal and that the import balance would be pared down or eliminated later in the year. The import surplus of the first quarter was due largely to unusual imports of agricultural products made necessary by last year's drought and to the lag then prevailing in the rise of prices of manufactured goods as compared to raw materials. Larger domestic crops will reduce agricultural imports to normal proportions. At present, moreover, world prices of such leading import products as rubber, tin and raw silk are materially lower than in the first quarter, while our exports of manufactured goods are tending to increase both in physical volume and in price. These changes in the picture began to be reflected in May, in which month we had an export balance of \$3,886,000. The May trend has continued and will be accelerated by the usual seasonal increase in autumn exports. Accordingly, the chances are that the so-called unfavorable first quarter balance of trade will be cancelled in short order and that, due importantly to renewed export of farm products, the year will show another favorable balance."

Mobility of Rural Population C. E. Lively, Ohio State University, is author of "Spatial Mobility of the Rural Population with Respect to Local Areas" in the American Journal of Sociology (July). An abstract of the article says: "Previous studies of spatial mobility show that the rural population is a highly stable one, the majority of persons never moving far from the place of origin. In the present study the three variables essential to the measurement of population mobility with reference to a local area--origin of the resident population, circulation of the resident families, and dispersion of adult children reared by these resident families--were plotted by radial distance both in miles and by political subdivision. The most significant finding is that the mobility about the local area of polarization involves short distances, primarily, and falls away from the polar center after the manner of a hyperbolic surface, with occasional radiating inequalities which indicate favored routes of migration. This phenomenon is sufficiently general in occurrence to be designated as the 'Law of Limited Circulation of Population'".

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, principal safety promotion adviser, \$5,600, division of labor standards, Department of Labor; unassembled, senior educational analyst (tests and measurements) \$4,600; educational analyst (tests and measurements) \$3,800, Extension Service. Applications must be on file not later than: (a) August 16, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) August 19, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Farm Income Report A summary of the Agricultural Income Inquiry made by the Federal Trade Commission will be published as a Senate document, according to the Senate Committee on Forestry and Agriculture. This report covers some 2,000 typed pages and it is unfortunate that it will not be published in its entirety, since the statistical tables for the agricultural products studies are not included in the summary. These tables would be of extreme value to those interested in marketing research. The products studies in this report include those six commodities each of which had incomes of over \$200,000,000 in 1935; namely, tobacco, cotton, wheat, milk, cattle and calves, and hogs. (Journal of Marketing, July.) (Note: Two parts of this have been published--Sen. Docs. 17 & 54.)

Chemical Progress "...Chemical science can be proud of its manifold contributions to mankind's convenience and comfort, safety and good health; and chemical industry certainly need not be ashamed that while earning better-than-average dividends it has paid better-than-average wages; nevertheless it is in alliance that these two have 'transmitted to the consumer the benefit of recent chemical advance' in the most substantial and practical way," says an editorial in Chemical Industries (July). "The recently published 'Dye Census' of the Tariff Commission is literally packed with illustrations of this type of chemical progress. One of the most apt is the 1936 production of 31,244,378 pounds of phthalic anhydride sold at 12 cents a pound. Exactly 20 years ago, the first U.S. output was 138,000 pounds sold at \$4.23 a pound. That is true chemical progress, and while coal-tar products have been leaders in this line, still they do not monopolize it. A decade ago we produced from imported natural raw materials 3,000,000 pounds of citric acid which was sold at \$1.25 a pound. Thanks to a new chemical process we are producing this material from domestic materials at the rate of over 15,000,000 pounds and selling it for 24 cents..."

Resources Report The report made public recently by the President's National Resources Committee is divided into three parts and sixteen sections. Part I is devoted to the general subject "Social Aspects of Technology" and includes five sections on these topics: "National Policy and Technology", "The Prediction of Inventions", "Social Effects of Inventions", "Resistance to the Adoption of Technological Innovations", and "Unemployment and Increasing Productivity". Part II is devoted to "Science and Technology", dealt with in two sections, one on "The Relation of Science to Technological Trends" and the other on "The Interdependence of Science and Technology." The nine sections in Part III are devoted to "Technology in Various Fields". (Press.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.50; cows good 7.00-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.30-12.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.20-12.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.75-12.30. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat Minneap. 149 $5/8$ -152 $5/8$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.Minneap. 148 $5/8$ -151 $5/8$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 126-130; No. 1 H. Am. Durum, Duluth, 130-131; No. 2 H.Wr. Wheat, K.C. 126-129; Chi. 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -133 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat St. Louis 128 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 128-129; No. 1. W.Wh. Portland 112; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ -100 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 127-130; St. Louis 130; No. 3, Chi. 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ -129; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 39 $7/8$ -42 $3/8$; K.C. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40; Chi. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 39-40; No. 2 Malting barley, Minneap. 90-94; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 79-89; No. 2, Minneap. 62-64. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 206-209.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.60-\$2.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, \$1.75-\$2 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; Elbertas \$1.50-\$2.10 with f.o.b. sales \$1.25-\$1.50 at Macon. Arizona and California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$3-\$4.25 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; 36s \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Phoenix. East Shore Virginia Yellow onions \$0.70-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. New Jersey stock 65¢-\$1.10 in city markets.

Average price of Middling $7/8$ inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.34 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.96. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.01 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score; 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 14

Section 1

July 21, 1937

MACHINE AGE AND FARMING The machine age threatens to concentrate agricultural production on fewer and larger farms, a group of government experts reported to President Roosevelt yesterday. The national resources committee, in a study of the effect of mechanical development upon man power, said: "The advance of technology in agriculture has tended to widen the gap in general well-being between farmers who are able to embrace it and those who are unable to utilize the fruits of science and invention..." Concentration of production upon fewer farms would compel smaller farmers to migrate to the cities to compete for jobs with industrial workers, the report said. (A.P.)

METROPOLITAN MILK PRICES A Utica, New York, report by the New York Times says the metropolitan milk bargaining agency met yesterday afternoon and forty-five official delegates of the 122 dairymen present voted to recommend to the agency's board of directors that the August price of fluid milk be \$2.35 per hundred pounds. They also recommended a price of \$2.10 per hundred for Class II, or fluid, cream. Homer Rolfe, chairman of the bargaining agency, said it was growing rapidly and that many new cooperatives had been formed.

NICARAGUAN IMPORTATIONS A Managua, Nicaragua, cable to the New York Times says that the Exchange Control Commission, after permitting unlicensed importations for several months, has returned to licensing all importations to end the accumulation of goods in Nicaraguan ports, to curb excessive ordering by merchants and to license imports in accordance with the available exchange to the National Bank. Import licensing, effective immediately, applies to all goods not already shipped to Nicaraguan ports. Licensing of exports is still effective.

N.C. PULPWOOD INDUSTRY Immediate expansion of the pulpwood industry in North Carolina was announced yesterday by R. Bruce Etheridge, director of the State Board of Conservation and Development, who revealed that another large mill would be located near Acme, N.C., within six months. Around 130,000 acres of pine timberland in Columbus and Brunswick Counties has been purchased by the Riegel Paper Corporation of New York. The company will cut no timber from its holdings for 15 or 20 years, but will buy around 75,000 cords of wood annually from other landholders in the section. (Press.)

Australian Lamb Diseases The Pastoral Review (Melbourne, June 12) says editorially: "We drew attention in our last issue to the danger to the export trade arising from the marked increase in the incidence of internal parasitic diseases in lambs submitted for export. The number of affected organs and carcasses rejected or condemned at time of slaughter must eventually be reflected in the price paid for lambs to the producer, as the export firms largely depend on the by-products derived from the offal as their source of profit. The importance of keeping properties and sheep free from worm infection by proper grazing management, systematic and careful drenching, and the provision of a suitable mineral lick cannot be too strongly stressed, but it is surprising, in view of the obvious serious effects of parasitic troubles and the amount of publicity that has been given to the matter, that control measures are not more generally adopted..."

Veterinary Conference Business Week (July 17) in an item on the recent Eastern States Veterinary Conference, says: "...The meeting, a combination convention of northeastern state associations, was the first of its kind ever held. Examination of the 23 exhibits disclosed the growing commercial importance of animal medication. On display were special surgical instruments for operations on large and small animals, laboratory equipment, medical preparations, vaccines, etc. The profession is keeping up with progress in treating humans. There were special X-ray machines costing around \$500. Also diathermy equipment for passing electrical current through ailing pets to cure pneumonia and other diseases. A special sun lamp now brings to dogs and cats the benefits of ultra-violet rays. Electrically lighted diagnostic and operating instruments, 'providing illumination for every cavity in both large and small animals', range from \$49 to \$279...A new development is the completely equipped laboratory for animal ailments. First of these was established in New Brunswick, N.J., seven years ago. There are now over a half dozen in large cities throughout the country..."

Economic Articles Articles of interest in the Economic Record (Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, June) are "Some Effects of the Australian Tariff" by W. B. Reddaway, "Comparative Costs in International Trade" by E. R. Walker, and "Price Fixation and Control in Non-Export Trades in New Zealand" by H. L. Wise, and notes on "Farmers' Relief and Debts' Adjustment" by R. B. Lemmon and "The Propensity to Consume" by A. Smithies.

British Farm Publications The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, July) says: "Readers of this journal during the last two or three years will be familiar with the annual reports on the work of the Education and Research Division of the Ministry, and will have noted that substantial sums are provided for the maintenance of research into agricultural problems and the provision of technical advice for farmers....One important means of bringing available information to the notice of farmers is the issue of various publications by the ministry. Apart from this journal, these fall into four main classes--the Bulletins (priced), the Advisory Leaflets (single copies free), the Marketing Reports (priced) and the Marketing Leaflets (free)."

Congress, The Senate was not in session. The House passed
 July 19 the bill (H.R. 7646) to amend the flood control act of
 1936 by providing for flood control in the Ohio River
 Basin. Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House passed the
 following: H.R. 3423, to provide for the preferred employment of American
 citizens by the Government of the United States; H.R. 3058, for the re-
 lief of former employees of the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corpora-
 tions; H.R. 7512, substituting "July 1, 1933" for "July 15, 1933" as
 the date following which officers and employees of the United States in
 foreign countries may be reimbursed for losses due to appreciation of
 foreign currencies, under the act of March 26, 1934; H.R. 3866, to add
 certain lands to the Columbia National Forest, Washington; H.R. 199, to
 add certain lands to the Rogue River National Forest, Oregon; H.R. 5685,
 to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
 upon lands within the exterior boundaries of the Angeles National Forest,
 California; H.R. 7618, relating to the revested Oregon and California
 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in
 Oregon. The House received a communication from the President, trans-
 mitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, fiscal year 1938,
 Department of Agriculture, for carrying out the cooperative farm forestry
 act of May 18, 1937, \$1,000,000 (H.Doc. 301); referred Committee on Ap-
 propriations. The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without
 amendment the bill (S. 1696) to authorize revision of the boundaries of
 the Snoqualmie National Forest, Oregon (H.Rept. 1267). Mr. Flannagan
 addressed the House regarding the need for a new farm program. Mr. Knut-
 son discussed the "startling expenditures" of the United States Govern-
 ment for travel and had printed in the Record a table showing the amounts
 spent for travel by each governmental agency for 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Potency "Making drugs right, so they meet standards of pur-
 of Drugs ity and potency, is only half the pharmacist's or manu-
 facturing druggist's job," says Jane Stafford, in a Science
 Service copyright article. "The other half is to make drugs which will
 keep their potency...Digitalis tinctures, on which many heart disease
 patients depend for their very lives, lost from 10 to 50 percent of
 their strength within a year, tests on frogs showed. Yet many of these
 same tinctures when tested on cats showed no loss of strength, Dr. H.H.
 Haag, professor of pharmacology at the Medical College of Virginia, has
 found...Ragweed and timothy pollen extracts are used in testing for hay
 fever and asthma and also for treating these conditions. Dr. Herbert M.
 Cobe, of Temple University, found that strong pollen extracts lose their
 strength within 6 months to a year when stored at ice-box temperature.
 When stored at room temperature for a year or two the material is apt to
 be worthless. These and similar problems were discussed at a recent
 symposium during the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical
 Association."

Milk by "Modern milkmen drive rubber-tired wagons or trucks;
 the Box even the horses wear rubber shoes," says Country Home
 (July). "Enter now the noiseless milk bottle--or rather
 paper box. The enterprising dairy department of the University of Il-
 linois has developed a machine which folds pieces of heavy paper into
 boxes, coats them with hot paraffin, cools the paraffin, fills the car-
 tons with milk, hermetically seals and staples the top..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 20—Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.00-15.75; cows good 7.25-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.20-12.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.10-12.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-12.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.75-12.20. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 144 5/8-147 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 143 5/8-146 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 121-125; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 125-126; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 126 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 108 (Nom); No. 2 rye, Minneap. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 126-129 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 127-127 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37 7/8-39 3/8; K.C. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -39; Chi. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 36; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 88-91; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 77-87; No. 2, Minneap. 58-60; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203-206.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.50-\$2.35 per stave barrel in the East; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maryland Cobblers \$1.85-\$2.40 in a few cities. New Jersey sacked stock \$1-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.70-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.75-\$2.20 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Macon. New Jersey Yellow onions 60¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; Virginia stock 65¢-\$1.10 in a few markets. Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.50 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; 36's \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 28-30 pound average \$190-\$200 bulk per car in New York City; \$40 f.o.b. Macon, Ga.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 12.19 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 13.00 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 11.86 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 11.81 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 15

Section 1

July 22, 1937

CONFERENCE ON FARM LEGISLATION Moving to consolidate agriculture, if possible, into a united front in support of permanent farm legislation to replace the invalidated AAA, Representative Jones (Texas) chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, yesterday called leaders of major and minor organizations to Washington for conferences beginning next Tuesday. The agenda of the gathering, it was indicated, will be found in the measure introduced by the Texan day before yesterday with general, if not specific, Administration indorsement. This bill contains individual provisions already having the support of various farm organizations. (Baltimore Sun.)

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS Charles F. Kettering, vice president of the General Motors Corporation, warned the American Society of Civil Engineers yesterday that by 1960 motor vehicle registrations would exceed 37,000,000, including 6,000,000 trucks, an increase of 50 percent over present figures. "This increase on our present highway system would almost prohibit much of our usual driving," he said. "...Highway systems should be paid for by the motorist. All the money collected from the motorist in taxes should be used for this purpose. The automobile owner pays over one billion dollars a year in taxes without much complaint as long as he knows his money is going for good roads..." (New York Times.)

CIVIL SERVICE PERSONNEL Enlargement of the staff of the Civil Service Commission to provide more examiners for candidates for scientific, technical and professional positions with the government was recommended as a possible immediate improvement in federal personnel work by the Brookings Institution, in a report to the Senate Reorganization Committee, made public yesterday. The committee, of which Senator Byrd is chairman, has retained the Brookings Institution to make investigations on its behalf, looking toward recommendations for legislation to present to the Senate. (Press.)

U.S.-BRITISH TRADE TREATY The British Government hoped to see a trade treaty negotiated with the United States, but primarily it must find a sound basis which would not conflict with the broader tenets of empire policy, Viscount Halifax, the Lord President of the Council, declared in the House of Lords yesterday. He said the government was not disposed to enter any international action toward trade improvement through conference until it was assured of success. (Canadian Press.)

Veterinarian Shortage "It is high time that farm bureaus, county agents and others interested in the perpetuation and promotion of our livestock industry were taking notice of one of the most serious manaces that has ever threatened our livestock industry, that is, the present and growing shortage of trained veterinarians," says D.F.L. In Veterinary Medicine (August). "In Missouri and Illinois there are approximately one half the number of veterinarians that were in practice in those states 20 years ago. At the present time there are not enough competent veterinarians in either state to properly report and control any outbreak of a serious disease among livestock. The decrease in numbers of trained veterinarians is continuous and at the present rate these states will be without a competent veterinary service within another 20 years. During September, October and November of 1936, 175 of the 600 veterinarians in Illinois reported 1,600 outbreaks of diseases of an infectious nature. Many of these were dangerous to human health and life. Unless some steps are taken to rebuild the veterinary profession, various infectious and parasitic diseases will destroy our livestock profits as insects have already cut short those of our orchards..."

Advertising Lettuce "Lettuce growers of California and Arizona completed, on July 15, the first phase of a 12-month advertising effort to increase national sales of the 'green gold'," says Business Week (July 17). "Results have been so satisfactory that a \$50,000 campaign is already under way for melons and, next year, there'll be one for carrots...On March 12, a 12-month advertising campaign was started in which 90 percent of the growers and shippers of California and Arizona joined with contributions of \$5 per car (total shipments approximate 45,000 refrigerator cars annually)...By next March, about \$200,000 will have been spent to sell lettuce in four major markets of the country, mainly by newspaper advertising, radio and dealer service...The melon sales program will center around the slogan 'Sweet Eatin!'. It's backed by 100 percent of the growers in Arizona (7,500 acres) and 75 percent of those in the Imperial Valley of California (26,000 acres)..."

Southern Paper Mills James A. Lee, managing editor of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering (July) writes on "Paper Making at Savannah". He says in the concluding paragraphs: "The enormous pulp and paper mill that is being erected at Savannah, like the 12 or 15 other kraft mills that are under construction in the South, will have an important effect on the states south of the Mason and Dixon Line. The three units of this plant will represent an investment in real estate, buildings and equipment of approximately \$10,000,000. When the mill is completed, Savannah will have the largest sulphate pulp and paper mill in the world. It will give employment to 2,000 men and women at the mill and will have a payroll of about \$2,500,000 annually. The company has several hundred thousand acres of timberland and will employ many men in the cutting and reforestation operations. In addition it has entered into contracts with the farmers in the neighborhood to supply the mill with slash pine that is growing on their own lands. This means added cash income for the farmers. There will be a market for 200,000 cords of wood for conversion into pulp, resulting in the employment of 1,000 men in the nearby pine forests. This will require expen-

ditures of \$900,000 a year. Also these kraft pulp and paper mills will require enormous tonnages of salt cake, soda ash, chlorine, alum, lime and other chemicals. This newly created market already has interested one chlorine producer in constructing a plant in the deep South and other chemical manufacturers are known to be making plans for southern plants to supply the requirements of these pulp and paper mills."

Congress, July 20 Immediately after convening, the Senate adjourned until Thursday. It is expected that the President's veto message on the bill extending the 3 1/2 percent interest rate on certain farm loans will be taken up and disposed of Thursday. The House considered bills on the private calendar.

Farm Society "In Philadelphia, July 3, 1787, George Washington as 150 Years Old a member of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture attended a meeting of that body held in Carpenters' Hall---Washington was one of the most enthusiastic farmers in America, and the society of which he was a member was and is the oldest agricultural organization on this continent," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (July 17). "One hundred and fifty years later, July 3, 1937, the society held a special meeting in memory of the one in which Washington participated. This meeting was held in the same building and in the same room as the meeting of 1787, the minutes of that day were read and other interesting history was presented. Those who maintain historic organizations and preserve such history should be commended and supported in their work."

Farm Deeded to Ill. University of Agriculture, University of Illinois," says Prairie Farmer (July 17). "The 120-acre old Morey place, eight miles southeast of Vandalia, Illinois, is now owned by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois," says Prairie Farmer (July 17). "Farmers and business men of Fayette County, believing that certain soil and crop problems in southern Illinois need most serious study, purchased the farm and presented it to the University for experimental work by the college. Soil conservation, better land use and improved cropping practices will be practiced on soil which for a century has been farmed with no treatment whatever...Ten major types of soil and crop experiments...are being set up by Dean F. W. Mumford and Dr. W. L. Burlison of the University...Besides promising to solve some of southern Illinois' farming problems, the field already has served to promote better town-country relations, according to Farm Adviser Jonathan B. Turner of Fayette County. Both farmers and business man and city people in general joined in the popular subscriptions which were raised to buy the farm..."

Machine "The new tractor-driven machine which bites trees off Bites Trees sounds like a Paul Bunyan yarn but it isn't," says Country Home (July). "With a normal speed of five miles an hour this giant scissors pauses when it hits a tree until the powerful jaws have bitten through the trunk, then moves on. A smooth stump six inches high is left. The outfit will average two small trees a minute, doing, it is claimed, the work of 200 woodchoppers in an 8-hour day. Elm trees up to 22 inches in diameter have been cut off by the stubby steel blades made of 2-inch boiler plate."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.00; cows good 7.50-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.35-12.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.25-12.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat * Minneap. 145 $\frac{3}{8}$ -148 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 144 $\frac{3}{8}$ -147 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 120 $\frac{3}{4}$ -124 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125; Chi. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 125; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122-124; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 109 (Nom); No. 2 rye, Minneap. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 122; No. 3, Chi. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37 $\frac{5}{8}$ -38 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38; Chi. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ -34 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 34; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 85-88; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-84; No. 2, Minneap. 58-60; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 204-207.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.50-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$0.90-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs washed stock \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$4 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. New Jersey Yellow onions \$0.50-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; California Yellow \$0.85-\$1.25 in the East. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes \$1.40-\$2 per one-half bushel basket in a few cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys \$1.50-\$2 in city markets. Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 26-36 pound average, \$205-\$265 bulk per car in New York City; 24-28 pounds \$35-\$50 f.o.b. Allendale, S.C.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 19 points from the previous close to 12.00 cents. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.80 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 11.67 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 11.66 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE).

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 16

Section 1

July 23, 1937

FARM MORTGAGE LOAN BILL

The Senate yesterday overrode President Roosevelt's veto of the bill to continue in effect existing reductions in interest on mortgage loans made by the federal loan banks. The vote was 71 to 19. The emergency rate of 3 1/2 percent will be continued for another year, to be followed by a 4 percent rate for another year. (A.P.)

ELECTRICITY FOR FARMS

The Rural Electrification Administration estimated yesterday that current from lines financed by it will be lighting 100,000 farm homes by fall. Now in the second fiscal year of its ten-year program, the REA has loaned \$62,000,000 for projects to serve 200,000 farms. Power already has been brought to 26,600 farms, and construction work is under way on lines to reach 80,000 more. (A.P.)

HIDE PRICES ADVANCE

Europe has been such a heavy buyer of leather in the world markets that hide prices in Chicago have been boosted to the highest level since 1929, says a Chicago report to the Baltimore Sun. Heavy native steer hides are currently quoted in Chicago at from 18 1/2 to 19 cents a pound. A year ago the price was 12 1/4 cents. At the depression low in the spring of 1932 the market had dropped to 4 cents a pound. Not since the fall of 1929 has the present quotation been recorded.

SECTION 213 REPEALED

The Senate late yesterday voted unanimously for repeal of the so-called married persons clause of the economy act. The House already has passed the repeal bill and it now goes to President Roosevelt for his signature. (Press.)

IRISH PIG DUTY

A duty of 5 shillings has been placed upon all pigs imported into the Irish Free State, the American Consul at Dublin has reported to the Commerce Department. The reason is that there has been a noticeable decrease in pig production in the Free State and therefore curers have had to import porkers from Northern Ireland. (Press.)

Peru Buys Cattle The Peruvian Government has purchased twelve Ayrshire bulls and two bred heifers from the Strathglass herd of Hugh J. Chisholm of New York and Strathaven Farm, owned by A. H. Tyron and John Cochrane. Selections were made by Pedro Recavarren, Peruvian Director of Agriculture. The bulls will be shipped to various Peruvian experiment stations to be used as the basis of a government program for improving the dairy stock of that country. (Breeder's Gazette, July.)

N.Y. Beverage Labeling An article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, says a recent ruling of the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York. In interpreting this particular section of the law as applied to beverages, the Attorney General has recently ruled that a carbonated beverage containing imitation or artificial flavor must be labeled as "imitation" with a further declaration to show wherein it is an imitation. Furthermore, if artificial coloring is used, it must also be declared upon the label. (Fruit Products Journal, July.)

New Land by Mangroves New land is being added, slowly but surely, to the map of the United States. The mangrove bushes along the coast of Florida are doing it, declares Prof. John H. Davis of Southwestern University. Professor Davis has been making a special study of this subject, from personal observation, examination of old maps and comparison of newest air-survey photographs. The red mangrove, which grows in salt water, has numerous roots which catch and hold silt and clay. As the deposit becomes higher, the red mangrove is supplanted by the white and black varieties which grow better on the higher soil. On decay, the mangrove remains form peat formations which aid further in the land-building process. Experimental plantings of mangroves have been made along the Florida coast so that further study of their role in land building may be investigated. (Science News Letter, July 17.)

Farm Loan Collections Farmers have hung up a new record lately in repayment of mortgage loans from the Farm Credit Administration, according to its Governor, W. I. Myers. In spite of extension and deferment privileges, farmers voluntarily repaid nearly \$100,000,000 of principal on federal land bank and commissioner loans in the 12 months ending June 1 this year. Myers also said that in half the states over 90 percent of loans are in good standing with respect to interest payments. Over 830,000 farmers have land bank and commissioner loans, representing more than one-third of the total farm mortgage debt. Farmers repaid during the period \$61,400,000 on the principal of their first mortgage federal land bank loans although in most cases not required by law to do so; and \$34,300,000 of principal on commissioner's first and second mortgages which had only about \$4,800,000 of principal maturities during the period. The commissioner's loans were made to assist in refinancing hundreds of thousands of distressed borrowers and do not require principal payments in the first three years of the loan. (FCA, No. 8-97.)

Congress, The House passed the bill (H.R. 7680) to authorize
July 21 the construction of a federal reclamation project to fur-
 nish a water supply for the lands of the Arch Hurley con-
servancy district in New Mexico; and the bill (S. 534) granting the con-
sent of Congress to Montana and Wyoming to enter into a compact for di-
vision of the waters of the Yellowstone River.

Belgium The Belgium correspondent of the Journal of the Ameri-
Dairy Law can Medical Association says in the July 17 issue: "In the
 face of the increasing importation of foreign substitutes
for dairy products, a law has just been passed which prohibits the impor-
tation, manufacture or preparation of the following classes of substitute
products: (1) artificial emulsions of fatty or oily foodstuffs that are
susceptible of being utilized as substitutes for whole milk or for the
liquid derivatives of whole milk, (2) reconstituted milks, (3) products
suitable for human alimentation that contain pectin, gelatin, gelose,
gums and other thickening agents similar to whole milk or its liquid
derivatives and (4) cheeses the fatty ingredients of which are partially
or totally composed of substances foreign to milk, or of grease obtained
from butter by some purifying or refining process."

Kansas Wheat "Sixty years ago pioneer farmers in Kansas sent to
for U.S.S.R. Russia for seed of Crimean hard red winter wheat," says
 A.S.W. in Country Home (July). "Last year Russia sent to
Kansas for certified seed of improved varieties. A. S. Essipov, chief of
the State Plant Breeding Fund of the Soviet People's Commissariat of Ag-
riculture, was in Kansas arranging for the purchase of new varieties of
hard winter wheat, which he intends to use on large-scale field tests on
collective farms in the Crimean region. Mr. Essipov purchased 2,000
bushels of Tenmarq seed wheat from farmers living near Riley and Morrill,
Kansas, and 1,000 bushels of Kawvale from a farmer near Louisburg. Ten-
marq is carrying back some of the good qualities to Russia which that
country sent to Kansas in earlier years when the Russian Mennonite set-
tlers brought Turkey wheat to this state."

Poplar Tree A new species of trees is being produced in Canada,
Experiments says an Ottawa report by the Canadian Press. D. A.
 Macdonald, assistant Dominion forester, said that experi-
ments give promise of a new fast-growing, tough poplar tree specially
suited to the needs of the paper and match industries. For the last year
or so Dr. C. Heimburger of the Dominion Forestry Service, has been cross
breeding poplars to produce a tree combining the desirable characteristics
of several species. Encouraging results have been obtained, Mr. Macdonald
said, with hybrids possessing the fast-growing qualities of the Carolina
poplar and the toughness of certain European varieties. Demand by match
companies for poplar trees that will mature in about 15 years and retain
firm centers led to the experiments in cross breeding, Mr. Macdonald
said, but a ready market is available to the lumber trade in the paper-
making industry. The building program in Great Britain has increased
overseas demand. Dr. Heimburger is now in Europe studying types of pop-
lar trees which might be crossed with North American trees in further
experiments.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

July 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.00; cows good 7.50-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.45-12.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.35-12.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-10.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 141 $\frac{3}{8}$ -144 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr. Minneap. 139 $\frac{3}{8}$ -142 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 116 $\frac{1}{8}$ -120 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 120 $\frac{1}{8}$ -121 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 106 (Nom); No. 2 rye, Minneap. 85 $\frac{5}{8}$ -89 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 117-122; St. Louis 117; No. 3, Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -36 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 33-35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34; St. Louis 34; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 85-88; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-85; No. 2, Minneap. 57-59; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202-205.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.60-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.70 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$0.95-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in city markets. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago. New Jersey Yellow onions 50¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; Iowa stock \$1-\$1.15 in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.50-\$2 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Macon. Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.25 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in city markets. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales 26-32 pound average \$220-\$245 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.97 cents. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.92 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.64 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.60 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 24-27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - -

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 17

Section 1

July 26, 1937

WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

King Leopold of Belgium Friday night proposed the establishment of an independent world economic organization free of national influences, to solve the "great problems which menacingly confront humanity", says a Brussels report by the Associated Press. The King, in a letter addressed to Premier Paul Van Zeeland, recently returned from economic conferences with President Roosevelt at Washington, said there should be an independent institution to study the world's economic problems, "relying on the cooperation of experts in industry, trade, agriculture, finance and labor from all nations."

ARGENTINE ROAD BUILDING

Argentina is far ahead of schedule on a 15-year-old road-building program designed to give the nation a modern communications system, says a Buenos Aires report by the Associated Press. The program calls for paved roads linking Buenos Aires with principal cities of Argentina and of neighboring countries and 18,000 miles of good dirt roads in sections where travel is lighter. A 470-mile highway, the longest stretch of pavement in South America, runs from the capital to Rosario and Cordoba.

CUBAN LAND PROGRAM

An Havana report by the Associated Press says farm land would be parceled in 33 to 167 acre lots to Cuban homesteaders, with the government keeping strict watch on rentals of private land, under the island's new "three-year plan". The plan is designed to reorganize island agriculture, industry and finance. The program was made public yesterday as government commissions prepared laws to carry out the sweeping changes.

EXPERIMENTS IN COFFEE

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says 3,000 bags of coffee have been handed to a German concern for shipment to Germany for experimental work in the extraction of coffee by-products. Fernando Costa, president of the National Coffee Department, has asserted that the department was ready to back any enterprising chemical concern willing to establish itself there and use coffee in the extraction of by-products.

Root Knot "After many years of trials and selection, pomologists
Resistant at the California Experiment Station have found several
Fruit Stocks deciduous fruit root stocks that are apparently quite im-
 mune to the attack of the root knot nematode," reports
J. H. Currie in Country Gentleman (August). "According to Prof. Warren
P. Tufts and Leonard H. Day, who have directed the California investiga-
tions, a seedling of the Shalil peach, originally brought to this country
from India by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, appears to be the most
promising. In fact, this root stock looks so promising that several large
California nurseries are propagating various deciduous trees on this stock.
Some of these trees will be available for distribution to growers this
fall. Running the Shalil root stock a close second is a peach seedling
from Yunnan, China. In some test plots the Yunnan stock appeared to be
more resistant to root knot than the Shalil. A seedling of the Bokhara
peach until recently has ranked with the Shalil and Yunnan in resistance,
but recent observations show that it is only semi-resistant to root knot.
Several Myrobalam-type stocks have also shown up well, but have not been
observed long enough to obtain any conclusive data..."

Freight Car "Rail Freight's Modern Tempo" is the title of an arti-
Improvement cle by S. T. Bledsoe, president of the Atchison, Topeka and
 Santa Fe Railway Company, in Scientific American (August).
He says in part: "Many dry commodities and foodstuffs now are being trans-
ported in tank cars. These cars are of special design and equipment.
They are closed to air and moisture while in transit. Expense of packag-
ing and hand loading these products is eliminated since the 'dry-flow'
cars are filled and emptied by conveyors. Similar cars have been devel-
oped for handling cement, Fuller's earth and other powdered clay products.
Until recently these products were sacked and shipped in box cars. An-
other development is a 'closed hopper' car that can be loaded and unloaded
pneumatically, eliminating damage and spillage, and saving time as well
as handling expense. Powdered products are fed by gravity into air lines
that force them up into storage bins several stories above the car track.
Probably the most important factor in freight transportation remains the
standard box car...New cars with steel underframes, steel ends and steel
sides can carry up to 100,000 pounds...Unwieldy car doors that could be
opened and closed only by main strength and strong language have given way
to large close-fitting doors that move on roller bearings and that have
special devices built in the fastening mechanism."

Irrigated The 1936 production of crops from lands irrigated by
Crop Production federal reclamation projects brought the total value of
 crops from reclamation projects in the 35 years since
they first began operations to \$2,311,783,242, or more than ten times
the cost of the projects involved, John C. Page, Reclamation Commissioner,
reported recently to Secretary Ickes. Last year proved one of the best
crop years in the history of the projects and 1937 promises to be as good
or better, Mr. Page predicted. The total value of crops raised on the
irrigated lands in the West and Middle West in 1936 was \$136,502,480, an
increase in value of about \$30,000,000 over 1935, said the commissioner.
Only in 1919, 1928 and 1929 was this total exceeded. (Press.)

July 26, 1937

Senate,
July 22

By a vote of 70 to 20, the Senate recommitted the bill (S. 1392) to reorganize the judicial branch of the government to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report out within ten days a new bill relating to judicial reform in the lower courts. The Senate passed without amendment the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 365) authorizing Federal participation in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition to be held in the United States in 1939. This joint resolution will now be sent to the President. The Senate passed with amendment the bill (S. 2215) amending the bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898, as amended, relating to insolvent farmers. The Senate ~~passed as reported~~ the bill (H.R. 6906) to impose a tax on marihuana. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill (S. 534) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River. This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 5969) to amend the bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898, as amended (S.Rept. 911). The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out with amendments the bill (H.R. 7646) to amend the flood control act of June 22, 1936, by providing for flood control in the Ohio River Basin (S.Rept. 915). The Senate Committee on Commerce also reported out with amendments the bill (S. 2092) to authorize the completion, maintenance, and operation of the Bonneville project for navigation (S.Rept. 919). The Senate agreed to a resolution (S.Res. 145) increasing by two the membership of the special committee on investigation of unemployment and relief problems and authorizing the committee to call upon the executive departments for clerical and other assistants. The Senate Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 701) to aid the states in making certain toll bridges on the system of federal aid highways free bridges, and the bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The District of Columbia Revenue bill (H.R. 7472) was made the unfinished business of the Senate.

House,
July 22

The House returned to conference the Interior Department appropriation bill (H.R. 6958) for 1938, for further consideration of amendments in disagreement. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment the bill (H.R. 7909) to amend the federal farm loan act, to amend the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, to amend the farm credit act of 1933, to amend the federal farm mortgage corporation act, to amend the agricultural marketing act and for other purposes (H.Rept. 1288). The House received a communication from the President (H.Doc. 307) transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the United States Golden Gate International Exposition Commission in the sum of \$1,500,000, and the United States New York World's Fair Commission in the sum of \$3,000,000; referred to Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma, chairman of the Democratic Steering Committee of the House, announced that this committee unanimously favors the passage of a farm relief program during this session of Congress and is unalterably opposed to adjournment until an adequate and practical farm bill is passed.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

July 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.00; cows good 7.50-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.60-13.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.40-13.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 141 $\frac{1}{4}$ -144 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 139 $\frac{1}{4}$ -142 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 117 $\frac{7}{8}$ -121 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 121 $\frac{7}{8}$ -122 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ -121 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -129 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 123; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye; Minneap. 87 $\frac{7}{8}$ -89 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 112; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112; No. 3 White oats, Minneap. 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -36 $\frac{1}{4}$; K. C. 33-35; Chi. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 83-86; No. 3 good malting, Minneap 73-83; Minneap. 56-58; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201-204.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.60-\$2.25 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.55-\$1.70 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maryland Cobblers \$1.50-\$2.25 in eastern cities. New Jersey sacked stock 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in city markets. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs, unwashed \$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.25-\$1.90 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.15 f.o.b. Macon. New Jersey Yellow onions 60¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; Massachusetts Yellows 60¢-75¢ in New York. Arizona Salmon Meat Cantaloups \$2-\$3 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons auction sales, 26-34 pound average \$235-\$275 bulk per car in New York City; \$25-\$60 f.o.b. Allendale, S.C.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 33 points from the previous close to 11.64 cents. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.98 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 34 points to 11.30 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 29 points to 11.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - - -

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 18

Section 1

July 27, 1937

FUNDS FOR BUILDINGS

After a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday, Representative Woodrum of Virginia said the Chief Executive wanted Congress "to go slow in authorizing expenditure of public funds in the future" for construction of postoffices and other public buildings. Mr. Woodrum is chairman of a House appropriations subcommittee considering the expenditure of funds for several new buildings in Washington. He represented the President as wanting to know, first of all, where the money for these and other building projects was to come from, and, secondly, as being of the opinion that they should not be undertaken "until the country can afford it." (Press.)

SOVIET GRAIN HARVEST

A Moscow cable to the New York Times says reports of phenomenal grain yields from the harvest, which is now almost completed in the southern regions and is well along in others, are pouring into Moscow. Yields of 30 to 50 bushels to the acre are ordinary, according to government reports, not only in such famous granaries as the Ukraine and Kuban, but even in the eastern regions. Individual farms in some favored places are reporting yields even higher. This season by all indications is the finest from an agricultural standpoint in Soviet history. These reports, however, are accompanied by official accounts of a serious lagging in harvesting.

EASTERN SHORE MARKETING PLAN

Eastern Shore farm leaders met yesterday at Easton, Maryland, with representatives of the State Farm Bureau and the University of Maryland Extension Service to map preliminary plans for marketing truck crops in event of "emergencies" affecting growers. The session was called by a state-wide committee composed of C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary of the State Farm Bureau; Roy Brookes, master of the State Grange; and Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of the Extension Service. (A.P.)

SECTION 213 REPEALED

Section 213 of the 1932 economy act, more popularly known as the "marriage clause," became history yesterday as the President signed the repeal bill passed by the House and the Senate. As originally reported to the House the bill carried another rider which would have barred new appointments to the federal service whenever the combined salaries of one family in the government would have exceeded \$4,000 a year, but this rider was stricken out. (Washington Post.)

Diversified
Livestock

J.B.S. Haldane is author of "A Biologist Looks at England" in Harper's (August). He says in part: "Perhaps the most striking testimony to the diversity of our soil (in England) is the diversity of our domestic animals. Of sheep alone we have over 30 distinct breeds, each with its own peculiar standards of perfection and each one showing signs of adaptation to a particular soil and climate. The single county of Suffolk produced its own breeds of horse, cow, sheep and pig. The Suffolk Punch cart-horse and the Suffolk sheep are still in existence; and the Suffolk dun cattle have been merged in the Red Poll and the Suffolk pig in the Large Black. The men and women of England have proved successful colonists. So have its animals. The English Thoroughbred has been the origin of most of the world's racehorses and the Shire and Hackney have been of even greater practical importance. Australia and New Zealand have been largely colonized by Leicester and Dorset sheep, the United States by Jersey cattle. Our animals have even succeeded, where men have failed, in colonizing Europe. A good deal of Danish bacon comes from Large White pigs of English origin. At the present moment we are exporting large quantities of livestock to the Soviet Union."

Ohio Lamb
Cooperative

"Clinton County, Ohio, claims it has the biggest sheep improvement program of any co-op in America," says the Farm Journal (August). "In four years it has bought 400 registered rams and has marketed 12,237 lambs on grade cooperatively. Last year 97 new purebred rams were brought to flocks in this county, mostly Shropshires with some Southdowns and Hampshires. Last year's 5,675 lambs were sold through seven pools; all were sold on grade. Seventy-nine percent averaged 'tops' and 'premiums'. The premium lambs averaged \$1.13 a hundredweight above the previous day's market top quotation at Cincinnati, and the 'top' lambs average 65 cents above the market of the former day. The association has been handling this marketing job with a home charge of 3 cents a head. The commission charge has been six and a half cents a head."

Economic
Situation

The threat of major conflicts is one of the outstanding risks in the present situation of the world, according to the 1936 edition of the World Economic Review of the Department of Commerce, made public recently. The report, printed in a booklet prepared by the Division of Economic Research of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, viewed the world situation with some concern. Alexander V. Dye, director of the bureau, said in a foreword that "not the least important and certainly one of the most conspicuous" of the many "weak spots" in the world picture was the "political and economic instability which is manifest in many parts of the world." "This situation finds expression, for example, in continued seeking for economic self-sufficiency and naturally exercises a restrictive influence on the flow of international trade," he asserted. The review held recent reciprocal trade agreements beneficial to American trade, stating that "with most of the countries with which the agreements have been in effect for a sufficient period of time and under circumstances that allow a fair judgment the trade of the United States has shown a greater increase than its trade with the world generally." (Press.)

July 27, 1937

Senate,
July 23

The Senate passed the District of Columbia tax bill (H.R. 7472); and also passed with amendments the bill (S. 2789) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a regional research laboratory for the development of industrial uses for agricultural products; the first unit to be devoted to the development of industrial uses for cotton and cotton products, additional units to be provided for the study of other crops as additional funds are provided, which had been reported out from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry earlier in the day (S.Rept. 937). The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out a resolution (S.Res. 158) authorizing said committee to conduct investigations and draft legislation to maintain parity prices, to provide an ever-normal granary, to conserve the soil, etc., which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. A brief discussion took place on this resolution, and Senator Smith said: "The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry this morning thought it would better serve the purpose to have this matter taken directly to the farmers themselves, and have them thoroughly acquainted with all the terms of the bill, and bring back to the committee when we reconvene next January the substance of the investigations and hearings...We do not anticipate trying to pass any general farm legislation at this time...We want to get good common sense, permanent legislation and we are going to take our time to get it." The Senate Committee on Education and Labor reported out with amendments the so-called low-cost housing bill (S. 1685) (S.Rept. 933). The bill (S. 69) limiting freight or other trains to 70 cars was made the unfinished business of the Senate.

House,
July 23

The House debated the bill (H.R. 7642) to authorize the completion, maintenance and operation of Bonneville project for navigation. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment the bill to amend the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, by including hops as a commodity to which orders under such act are applicable (H.Rept. 1298). The House received a communication from the President (H.Doc. 313) transmitting estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to privately owned property (\$36,215.45) under the small claims act of Dec. 28, 1922; referred to Committee on Appropriations. The House also received a communication from the President (H.Doc. 315) transmitting in compliance with the act of July 7, 1884, a schedule of claims (\$282,897.09) allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement and for the services of the several departments and independent offices; referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Farm Tenant
Report

For the first time in the history of the United States farm tenancy has shown a slight decline, but it seems bound to increase again until it affects more than half the farms in the country, according to a pamphlet issued recently by the Public Affairs Committee of New York City. The pamphlet, entitled "Farmers Without Land", was prepared by Rupert B. Vance of the Institute of Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.25; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 9.25-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.70-13.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.50-13.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.70. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.35-11.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 135 7/8-138 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 133 7/8-136 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 113 5/8-117 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 117 5/8-118 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 112 1/2-118; Chi. 120 3/4-125 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 117-118; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 81 5/8-84 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 106-108; No. 3. Chi. 103-106 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 34 7/8-35 7/8; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 30-31 1/4; St. Louis 30 1/2; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 77-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 67-77; No. 2, Minneap. 47-49; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200 1/2-203 1/2.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.50-\$2.25 per stave barrel in the East; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 90¢-1.50 per 100 pounds in city markets. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago. New Jersey Yellow onions 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Massachusetts stock 90¢-\$1 in Pittsburgh. Iowas Yellows \$1-\$1.10 in the Middle West. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.25-\$1.65 per one-half bushel basket in city markets; \$1.20 f.o.b. Macon. Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.75-\$2.75 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, \$210-\$255 bulk per car, 24-30 pound average in New York City; 24-36 pounds \$60-\$125 f.o.b. Laurinburg, N.C.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 25 points from the previous close to 11.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 13.07 cents. July futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 10.95 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 10.99 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 3/4-19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 18-18 1/2 cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 23-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/2 cents; Firsts, 20 3/4-21 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 19

Section 1

July 28, 1937

GERMAN GRAIN DECREE

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says that by a decree issued yesterday the government requisitioned all German wheat and rye crops for this year. The grain is to be used to safeguard the nation's bread supply and for that purpose only. The oats and barley crops are unaffected. All wheat and rye growers are compelled under the decree to deliver their crops to a government agent, retaining only enough for their personal needs and those of their farm helpers. Retention of grain for animal feed is forbidden under pain of heavy punishment, except in certain cases where substitutes cannot be procured.

RURAL AREAS BUY BONDS

An unprecedented wave of subscriptions from small communities in every section of the United States, which appeared when the books on the \$28,000,000 of consolidated debentures of the Federal Home Loan Banks were opened yesterday, was interpreted by officials of the bank system as indicative of the progress toward financial recovery already made by the country districts and small rural areas. Preston Delano, governor of the bank system, said that of about 600 subscriptions received for the 1 1/4 percent 1-year debenture, more than two-thirds had come from outside New York City. The issue was oversubscribed more than ten times. (Press.)

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD

Dollar volume of food movement over retail counters in July is running about 10 percent above that of last July, despite the fact that markets were stimulated in July, 1936, by threats of drought in the mid-West and release of soldiers' bonus money, the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., announced yesterday. Wholesale food business also is holding 10 percent above that of a year ago, although wholesale grocers had generally expected a drop this month, the institute reported. (Press.)

FRB REPORT

The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday its barometer of industrial production swung downward during June, largely because of strikes in steel mills. The index, which allows for seasonal influences and is based on the 1923-25 average, stood at 115 for the month, compared with 118 in the preceding three months. The June figure, however, was 11 points over the same month last year. The general level of wholesale commodity prices, which had declined gradually from early April to mid-June, advanced in the latter part of June. (A.P.)

Zinc Nutrition Botanical Gazette (June) contains a paper on "Zinc for Plants As a Nutrient for Plants" by W. H. Chandler, California College of Agriculture. The summary says: "(1) There is strong evidence that zinc is an essential element for fungi and for higher plants; but, because of the very small amount of zinc required and its widespread presence as impurities, it has required exceptional methods to hold the zinc supply to plants in water cultures low enough to prevent moderate growth. Earlier workers were able to cause some improvement by supplying zinc, but some of them considered this response merely a stimulation, because the growth of check plants was approximately normal; (2) widespread and serious damage to trees in orchards has been overcome by treating the trees with zinc, through the soil, by driving zinc or galvanized iron into the trunk or branches, and by spraying with zinc compounds on the foliage or on the dormant twigs; (3) the trees seem to take only about one ounce of zinc a year from an acre of soil, but under some conditions they are not able to obtain enough even for this small requirement. This is not always due to a small total zinc supply in the soil or to a reaction unfavorable to the solution of zinc. The soil flora seems to be involved; some soils in which plants show zinc deficiency will supply enough zinc after they have been sterilized. Theories are suggested to explain these phenomena; (4) the role of zinc in the plants is not known, but it is rather generally thought to act as a catalytic agent in some essential reaction."

Farmer's A note in the August issue (Vol. 1, No. 4) of the
Digest Farmer's Digest says: "From more than two hundred magazines and bulletins published in this country and abroad, the editorial staff of the Farmer's Digest selects articles of outstanding merit and general interest. It is comprehensive in its scope, covering all phases of agriculture." It is published by the School of Horticulture at Ambler, Pennsylvania. The leading article in this issue is "Rothamsted Experimental Station" by Sir E. John Russell, Director.

Orchard The California Citrograph (August) contains an arti-
Heating cle on an orchard heating report made by two University of California investigators. It says in part: "Because of serious operating difficulties in January 1937, traceable to the large accumulation of soot and carbon residue in the bowls, a new study was undertaken of the orchard heater as a whole. It was recognized that contrary to usual combustion practice in which the flame is surrounded by air, the pilot flame in the orchard heater bowl is surrounded by an atmosphere of fuel vapor. Experiments were undertaken to discover the controlling factors in the evaporation of oil in the bowl necessary to provide fuel vapor for combustion in or above the stack. Experiments with one fuel of average quality, Marine Diesel, bunker grade, in the so-called 'distilling type' heaters, have indicated that new heater designs are possible which will materially reduce carbon deposits within the bowl and minimize the smoke output. The performance of these new designs, however, has not been consistent and the range of burning rate is limited. Considerable study and field experience are still necessary before any major change of stack or bowl design for present type orchard heaters can be recommended."

Senate, The Senate passed the bill (S. 69) limiting freight
July 26 and other trains to 70 cars. The Senate and House reached
an agreement on the amendments to the Interior Department
appropriation bill (H.R. 6958) for 1938 reported in disagreement; this
bill will now be sent to the President for approval. The Senate Committee
on the Judiciary reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 6295) to
dispense with unnecessary renewals of oaths of office by civilian employees
of the executive departments and independent establishments (S.Rept. 945).
The so-called wages and hours bill (S. 2475) was made the unfinished busi-
ness of the Senate. Senator McNary expressed the hope that Congress ad-
journ by August 5. Senator Barkley stated that he expects within a few
days to make a statement with regard to the administration's plans for
the remainder of the session. Senator Borah spoke briefly regarding the
need for sugar legislation.

House, The House passed the bill (H.R. 7642) to authorize
July 26 the completion, maintenance and operation of Bonneville
project for navigation. The House agreed to the Senate
amendments to the bill (H.R. 6906) for the taxation of marihuana; this
bill now will be sent to the President for approval. The House Committee
on Appropriations reported out without amendment the joint resolution
(H.J.Res. 454) making appropriations for participation of the United States
in the world's fair to be held by the San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc.,
and the New York World's Fair, both in 1939 (H.Rept. 1302). Mr. Woodrum
asked unanimous consent to consider this measure, but Mr. Fish objected.
The House Committee on Claims reported out without amendment the bill
(S. 2157) authorizing credits to disbursing officers for expenses inci-
dent to the creation of subsistence homesteads corporations (H.Rept. 1348).

Clarifying "Argols, the crude cream of tartar which occurs in
Grape Juice grape juice and which continues to deposit in the bottle,
has been the cause of one of the serious troubles of manu-
facturers of grape juice and wine," says D.H.K. in Scientific American
(August). "At the New York Experiment Station tests have shown that
grape juice can be clarified permanently by freezing. The procedure is
to place the juice in a sharp freezer at 0 degree F. for a length of time
depending upon the container. Glass carboys require four days and bar-
rels seven in the sharp freezer. For thawing, the containers are moved
to a room at 45 degrees F., equipped with ample air circulation and left
until all ice has melted. By siphoning off the clear juice from the un-
disturbed containers it can be bottled and pasteurized without fear of
clouding."

Costa Rican "The development of cotton production under Japanese
Cotton auspices will get under way in Costa Rica this year," says
Frank L. Kluckhohn in a Costa Rica cable to the New York
Times. "President Leon Cortez Castro says: 'Ten Japanese families defi-
nitely will come to Costa Rica this year from Peru in order to start ex-
perimental cotton production on 30-acre plots.'...The proposition is for
the Japanese to develop large cotton plantations for the first time here,
sending experts, seeds and taking the entire crop in exchange for cut-rate
Japanese goods, according to the President..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 27--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.25; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.60-13.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.40-13.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 10.50-11.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 137-140; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 135-138; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 115-119; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 119-120; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $114\frac{3}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $121\frac{1}{4}$ - $125\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 118-119; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, rye, Minneap. $81\frac{3}{8}$ - $84\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 104-106; St. Louis 102-105; No. 3, Chi. $100\frac{1}{4}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $29\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 29-31; Chi. $30\frac{3}{4}$ -32; St. Louis 30-32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 72-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 65-70; No. 2, Minneap. 54-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $201\frac{1}{2}$ - $203\frac{1}{2}$.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.60-\$2.25 per stave barrel in the East; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.45 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey Points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in New York and Pittsburgh. Iowa stock \$1-\$1.10 in the Middle West. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$1.50 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.85-\$2 per bushel f.o.b. Macon. Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.75-\$2.50 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in city markets. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 28-32 pound average \$210-\$240 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$65-\$90 f.o.b. Allendale, S. C.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 21 points from the previous close to 11.51 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.90 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 11.17 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 11.15 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $30\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23- $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $20\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 20

Section 1

July 29, 1937

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION Congressional leaders abandoned yesterday all attempts to pass legislation at this session to stabilize general farm prices. The House Agriculture Committee decided to join ^{the similar Senate committee} in postponing action on the legislation. Chairman Jones, Texas, in a statement, said that a conference of his committee with representatives of national farm organizations developed wide differences of views on the legislation. He said there was still a chance for action on wheat crop insurance legislation, recommended early in the session by President Roosevelt. (A.P.)

ANIMALS BY AIR Living animals with no offensive odor can now be sent by air express, provided they will not require food or water in transit, the air express division of the Railway Express Agency announced yesterday. This change of policy, breaking a 10-year air express ruling, was due to increased speed and enlarged and temperature-regulated cargo compartments on planes, the announcement said. Under its provisions, cats, dogs and baby chicks can be shipped through the air, if their owners do not want to send them too far away and if the shipments are satisfactory to the airlines. Crating as for regular express shipment will be required. (Washington Post.)

JAPANESE COTTON PACT The State Department announced yesterday the "gentlemen's agreement" between the United States and Japan, limiting the Japanese cotton piece goods exports to the Philippine Islands, will be continued for another year. The agreement, which expires on July 31, pledged the Association of Japanese Exporters of Cotton Piece Goods to restrict their shipments to the Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters annually. (A.P.)

CUBAN SUGAR PROGRAM An Havana report by the Associated Press says Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's army chief, said yesterday that the island's greatest industry, sugar, will be rebuilt as the first step in his plan to redistribute the wealth of the nation without "soaking either the rich or the poor." The Batista plan provides for division of profits in the sugar industry so as to give the worker a larger cash income. Laws will pass on to cane growers and field workers fixed percentages of the profits. (A.P.)

Kansas Wheat Improvement Officials of the Kansas City Board of Trade and representatives of the milling industry have formulated plans for reorganizing the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association and engaging in work to protect the quality of wheat grown in the Southwest, says a Kansas City report in the Northwestern Miller (July 21). The organization will put into effect the Canadian testing plan at probably 20 to 25 points in Kansas in order to make headway before next year's harvest. Dr. John H. Parker, agronomist in charge of plant breeding at Kansas State College has been given half time from his duties at the college to direct the wheat improvement work. The new program has the support of college authorities and county agents.

FERA Farm Colony Joanna C. Colcord, author of "Tenant Into Owner" in Survey Graphic (August) describes the Dyess (Arkansas) Colony, under the FERA rehabilitation program. She says in part: "The plan was adopted of fixing a selling price for the land as if cleared and paying the farmers work relief wages of \$15 an acre while logging off their own land. This furnished firewood and a cash income at the outset, supplemented by the system of advances of seeds, tools, livestock and subsistence goods which is universally known throughout the South as 'furnish'. A capital outlay of over \$3,000,000 has been made, of which \$315,000 has been these advances in kind made to settlers. Enough funds remain from the original grant to insure operating costs at the present rate for from 10 to 15 years, if necessary. The 'furnish debt' is a prior lien on the crops raised by colonists. It is expected that the majority will clear off their 'furnish debt' this fall and start 1938 with a clean slate. Otherwise the corporation has not been precipitate in presenting contracts for signature, preferring to try the families out and make sure they want to stay. The first deeds are only now ready to pass and new families will be on probation for six months to a year. The agreements will call for easy payments, averaging \$120 a year plus taxes, over 30 years. Earlier clearance of the mortgage will be encouraged when possible. Total additional outlay for electricity and maintenance will average per family perhaps another \$100 a year."

Rust-Resistant Antirrhinums Nature (London, July 10) says: "The severe attack of antirrhinum plants by the rust fungus *Puccinia antirrhini* in 1934 turned the attention of gardeners to possible methods of control. D. E. Green has shown that the fungus cannot reasonably be kept in check by fungicides and he has recently described his trials with resistant plants (J. Roy. Hort. Soc., 62, May 1937). A number of strains of the antirrhinum of American origin have been found to possess varying capacities for resisting attack by the rust fungus. The best of them is 62 percent resistant; but resistance is not as yet combined with horticultural excellence. The attainment of such a combination presents the urgent problem of the future."

Calif. Highway Plans of the California Division of Highways for 90 miles of 4-lane highway, supplementing 55 miles already in use, utilize a structural redwood in various localities in providing a divided highway. Designed for Altamont Pass, on U.S. No. 50, there will be 12 miles of 4-lane highway, using a 4-foot island with redwood curbs. (Roads and Streets, July.)

Congress,
July 27

The Senate began debate on the so-called wages and hours bill (S. 2475). A considerable portion of the debate was concerning the anticipated effect of the bill on agriculture, the canning industry, etc. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 6762) to amend the perishable agricultural commodities act, 1930, as amended (S.Rept. 956). The Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate reported out without amendment the following resolutions: S.Res. 158, to provide for an investigation of agricultural commodity prices, of an ever-normal granary for major agricultural commodities, and of the conservation of national soil resources; S.Res. 137, to investigate certain activities of the American Cotton Cooperative Association in connection with the marketing of cotton financed by the Federal Government (Senator McKellar submitted an amendment to this resolution). The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out a bill (S. 2849) to prohibit certain agreements fixing fees or compensation in receivership, bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Senator Pepper spoke briefly, opposing enactment of the pending sugar bill or extension of the Jones-Costigan sugar act. By a vote of 260 to 88, the House passed the bill (H.R. 7730) to authorize the President to appoint not to exceed six administrative assistants.

Argentina

Export Record Argentine export balance for the first six months of this year reached the highest total for any corresponding period in history, according to cables received from Buenos Aires by the Argentine Information Bureau. Rising imports and smaller grain exports make it probable that smaller export balances will be shown in the next few months. It is regarded as possible, however, that with good crops and normal December shipments, Argentina's export balance for the full year may reach 1,000,000,000 pesos, the highest on record. Export balance amounted to 739,901,000 pesos (\$246,700,000) compared with 184,362,000 pesos (\$61,500,000) in the corresponding period of last year. Imports rose to 669,146,000 pesos (\$223,070,000) from 538,950,000 pesos (\$179,700,000) in the same period last year. (Press.)

New Rye
Species

"A new species of rye having twice as many chromosomes as ordinary rye has been produced by Dr. Ernest Dorsey, of the department of plant breeding, Cornell University," says W. D. Swope, Cornell University, in Country Gentleman (August). "Ordinary rye plants have two sets of seven or a total of fourteen chromosomes. The new species has four sets of seven, or a total of twenty-eight chromosomes. Because of this it is known as 'tetraploid' rye. Doubling of chromosomes was induced by subjecting the heads of ordinary rye to heat treatments during the flowering period of growth. Seeds developed from these heat-treated flowers produced 'tetraploid' plants. Aside from the scientific interest in Doctor Dorsey's achievement, it appears that the new species of rye may have decided commercial advantages. The plants are more vigorous and the heads are larger and have larger kernels than ordinary rye. Preliminary tests of the new species have given yields considerably higher than those of common rye. An increase seed plot of the new rye is now being grown on a farm near Ithaca. If higher yields are maintained in larger trials under farm conditions, 'tetraploid' rye will be distributed to farmers as a new commercial variety."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

July 28 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.25; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.50-13.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.30-13.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.30-12.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 138 $\frac{7}{8}$ -141 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 133 $\frac{7}{8}$ -139 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ -120 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 122 $\frac{1}{4}$ -125 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 123; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 120-121 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1. W. Wh. Portland 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ -84 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ -103 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, white oats, St. Louis 33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 73-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 67-72; No. 2, Minneap. 53-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ -204 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 95¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey Points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow onions 75¢-85¢ per 50 pound sack in New York City. Iowa stock 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1.00 in the Middle West. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.75-\$3.00 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$1.85 per bushel f.o.b. Macon. Arizona Salmon Meat Cantaloupes \$2.00-\$2.25 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in a few eastern cities. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-36 pound average \$220-\$240 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 11.38 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.64 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.04 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.03 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

- - - - -